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The Natural Speller

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THE

NATURAL SPELLER

AND

WORD BOOK

BY

LILLIAN KUPFER

"Words, when well chosen, have so great a force in them, that a description often gives us more lively ideas than the sight of things themselves."

—ADDISON.

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO

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"Language is the armory of the human mind, and at once contains the trophies of its past, and the weapons of its future conquests."
—COLERIDGE.

"Language is the amber in which a thousand precious and subtle thoughts have been safely imbedded and preserved."—TRENCH.

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W. P. 12

One of the chief errors in the education of the children of the present day is the teaching of various subjects without showing the intimate relation which exists among them. In the higher branches, as mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, etc., the importance of this principle is well recognized; but in the subjects taught in the public schools, it is, as a rule, completely overlooked. The pupil, so to speak, stores away each subject in a separate compartment of his mind, so that a knowledge of one proves of but little assistance in learning another.

In spelling, more than in any other subject, it is possible to make use of this principle, and in this book an earnest effort has been made in this direction. There are a certain number of useful words which the pupil must learn in any event. The question therefore arises whether it is of more benefit to teach him these words abstractly, or to combine them into various exercises which will prove both interesting and instructive. This book has been prepared with the conviction that the latter is the wiser plan.

First.—The dictation exercises serve to teach composition and punctuation in addition to spelling, and the pupil is required to write the words as he uses them in after-life. Again, these exercises have been chosen with a view to giving him additional interesting facts concerning the mis-

cellaneous subjects taken up in the various grades, and they thus form the basis of object lessons on such topics.

Second.—The homonyms may serve for memory exercises as well as for spelling, and, by introducing the pupils to the best thoughts of the best authors, they are really elementary lessons in literature.

Third.—The synonyms teach discrimination in the use of words, and thus encourage the correct use of the language.

Fourth.—By learning words from their etymology, the pupil not only remembers the meaning of the particular words learned far better than otherwise, but also immediately recognizes all similarly formed words.

Fifth.—The letters teach letter writing,—one of the chief uses to which the pupil will put his knowledge of spelling.

Sixth.—The lessons on diacritical marks and words often mispronounced are designed to teach the use of the dictionary, and to call attention to correct pronunciation. At the same time, the words selected for the various grades are such as are best adapted for the pupils, both in meaning and in spelling.

While considering all these secondary matters, the selection of a carefully graded list of words—the great desideratum in a Speller—has not been overlooked. All words which present little difficulty, as well as all those which are so rarely used as to be almost useless to the pupil, have been omitted.

In conclusion it may be asked why it is that, with all the efforts that have been made to teach correct spelling, so many children go out of the public schools with very little knowledge of the subject. The answer suggests itself to all—it is due to the unphonetic nature of our language. Even this difficulty may be surmounted.

It is a well-known fact that most words present some special difficulty in spelling by reason of a peculiar combination of letters. Any teacher who has kept lists of the

ways in which pupils usually misspell their words, will bear testimony to this fact. The pupil always writes a word as he has seen it. When he writes it incorrectly, he has either seen it imperfectly, or the impression made upon his mind by the word as a whole has been so dim that he has forgotten it.

In order to aid the pupil in seeing these words correctly, such parts of them as present special difficulties have been printed in bold-faced type, and it is hoped that the words in this form will make a lasting impression on the mind. It has not been deemed necessary to continue this plan after the first two sections, when the pupil has acquired the habit of noticing particularly such parts of a word as require special attention.

The plan was tried with eminent success by a number of teachers before it was here adopted, and it is hoped it will meet with equal favor among those who use this book.

NOTES TO TEACHERS.

THIS book has been divided into eight sections, to adapt it to graded schools, but where one section contains too much matter for a particular class, the end of it may readily be left for the next, or if it contains too little, the first lessons of the next section may be taken.

Dictation Lessons.—Let the pupil study the words at the heads of the lessons and look over the exercises. The teacher should then dictate the exercise instead of the mere list of words. Should a lesson be too long, the teacher may readily assign a certain number of words at the head, and stop at a corresponding point in the lesson. With this object in view, the words have been arranged in the order in which they occur in the exercises. In the higher grades, only a few new words have been introduced into the dictation exercises,

since they are chiefly designed for review lessons. They may serve in these grades as quotations for recitation, subjects for analysis in grammar, etc.

Homonyms.—The illustrations are designed primarily to show the meaning of the words when spelled differently, but many valuable exercises may be made of them. Let each pupil choose at least one selection, and commit it to memory. In dictating the words, thus, *by, buy,* let the teacher give the illustration and require the pupil to write the correct word. As a supplemental exercise, let the teacher ask: "Who can give me a quotation illustrating the use of the word *buy,* who for *by*?" etc. In this way, through repetition, the pupil learns not only the thought he has committed to memory, but also many of the others, and his mind becomes stored with beautiful or useful extracts, which will prove a constant pleasure to him.

Synonyms.—See that the pupils thoroughly understand the difference in the use of these words. In testing their knowledge, dictate the sentences, substituting blanks for the words illustrated, and require them to insert the proper words, thus,

large } —— intelligence is not always found in ——
great } heads.

Letters.—First let the pupils copy the letter and study the words at the head of the lesson. Call attention to the various points in letter writing, heading, address, body, signature, etc. As a review, let them write these letters from dictation.

Etymological Lessons.—See that the pupils carefully trace out the meaning of the word. Require original illustrations. See that the words are correctly spelled.

Pronunciation.—All the words in Sections I. and II. are pronounced at the end of the section. These lessons are designed as a thorough drill in pronunciation and diacritical

marking. They may also serve as a review in spelling. At the ends of the other sections, lists of "Words Commonly Mispronounced" have been included. If careful attention be paid to the proper pronunciation of these words, much of the incorrect speaking so often heard will be obviated. Webster's pronunciation has been followed.

Geographical and Biographical Names. — Since various authorities give such widely different pronunciations of these names, it is almost impossible to determine which is correct. We have, therefore, followed Webster in every instance.

Miscellaneous Words.—In most of the lessons throughout the book, the words are arranged in some way which suggests their meaning, either by context, illustration, classification, or etymology. The miscellaneous words have been arranged without suggestion as to their meaning, in order to accustom the pupil to consult the dictionary for all unknown words, and to learn its use. In order to facilitate their work in doing this, the words are placed in alphabetical order.

These are but a few suggestions regarding the uses to which these exercises may be put, but every good teacher will find many more ways in which to vary them and make them more interesting.

DEFINITIONS.*

A letter is used to represent a sound. Letters are divided into two general classes, *vowels* (a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y and w) and *consonants* (all the rest of the alphabet and y and w).

The *sounds* of letters are indicated by placing certain signs above or below them.

The long sounds of all the vowels are indicated by placing a horizontal mark, called a *macron*, above them, thus, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ. The short sounds of the vowels are indicated by placing a circular mark, called a *breve*, above them, thus, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў. Other sounds of vowels are indicated by placing *two dots* above or below a letter, thus, ä, a̤, ï, o̤, ü, ÿ, *one dot* above or below a letter, thus, ȧ, a̤, ȯ, o̤, u̇, a *macron* below the e, thus, e̱, a *caret* above a letter, thus, â, ê, ô, û, or a *tilde* above a letter, thus, ĩ, ẽ.

The marked consonants are indicated by the *cedilla*, thus, ç, a *horizontal line* through the letter, thus, ҽ, ȼh, th, a *dot* above g, thus, ġ, a *horizontal line* above g, thus, ḡ, a *horizontal line* below n, thus, n̲, a *suspended bar* below s, thus, s̷.

A *diphthong* is a union of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

Accent is a particular stress of the voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation.

Accent is of two kinds, primary, as in *in tend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and secondary, as in *su' per in tend'*, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. The principal accent mark is heavier than the secondary.

A **syllable** is one or more letters forming but one sound.

When a word contains but one syllable, it is called a monosyllable, as, *fault*. When it is made up of two syllables it is called a dissyllable, as, *fault less*. When it is made up of three syllables it is called a trisyllable, as, *de fault ing*. Words of more than three syllables are called polysyllables, as, *op por tu ni ty*.

Syllabication is the division of words into syllables. Words are usually divided into syllables for the sole purpose of showing their proper pronunciation, as, *a dorn, o void,* but sometimes to show only their etymological composition, as, *ad orn, ov oid.*

* See Phonic Chart, next page.

PHONIC CHART.

VOWELS.

ā	as	in	lāke	ē	as	in	bē		ŏ	as	in	bŏx
ă	"	"	ăt	ĕ	"	"	lĕt		ū	"	"	ūse
ä	"	"	fär	ẽ	"	"	hẽr		ŭ	"	"	ŭp
a	"	"	all	ī	"	"	īçe		û	"	"	fûr
â	"	"	câre	ĭ	"	"	ĭn		o͞o	"	"	to͞o
à	"	"	àsk	ō	"	"	sō		o͝o	"	"	lo͝ok

DIPHTHONGS.

oi, oy (unmarked), as in oil, boy
ou, ow " " " out, now

CONSONANTS.

b	as	in	băd	m	as	in	mē		y	as	in	yĕs
d	"	"	do	n	"	"	nō		z	"	"	frōze
f	"	"	fŏx	p	"	"	put		ng	"	"	sĭng
g	"	"	gō	r	"	"	răt		ch	"	"	chĭck
h	"	"	hē	s	"	"	sō		sh	"	"	shē
j	"	"	jŭst	t	"	"	to͞o		th	"	"	thĭnk
k	"	"	kīte	v	"	"	vĕrў		th	"	"	thē
l	"	"	lĕt	w	"	"	wē		wh (hw),	"		whąt

EQUIVALENT VOWELS.

ą	like	ŏ	as	in	whąt		ȯ	like	ŭ	as	in	ȯme
ê	"	â	"	"	whêre		ô	"	ą	"	"	fôr
ę	"	ā	"	"	thęy		ọ, ụ	"	o͝o	"	"	ọụld, pụt
ī	"	ẽ	"	"	gīrl		ụ	"	o͞o	"	"	rụle
ĭ	"	ē	"	"	polĭçe		ў	"	ī	"	"	bў
ọ	"	o͞o	"	"	tọ		ў	"	ĭ	"	"	klĭttў

EQUIVALENT CONSONANTS.

ç	like	s	as	in	rāçe		ġ	like	j	as	in	ċāġe
c	"	k	"	"	căt		ṇ	"	ng	"	"	thiṇk
ch	"	k	"	"	school		ş	"	z	"	"	hăş
çh	"	sh	"	"	maçhïne		x	"	ks, or gz	"		bŏx, exist

SIMPLE RULES FOR CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.*

CAPITALS.

Begin with a capital letter—

The first word of every sentence.
The words I and O.
Names of persons and of places.
The days of the week and the months of the year.
The first word of every line of poetry.

PUNCTUATION.

Place a period (.) at the end of every sentence if it is not a question or an exclamation.

Use commas (,) to separate the parts of sentences.

Place a question mark (?) at the end of every sentence asking a question.

Place an exclamation point (!) at the end of a word or a sentence expressing an exclamation.

Use quotation marks (" ") before and after anything said by any one other than the writer.

Use an apostrophe (') to show to whom anything belongs, and to mark the omission of one or more letters from a word.

* For more complete rules, with illustrations, see p. 155, etc.

SECTION ONE.

I.—BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

tooth	**pee'** vish	**lit'** tle	**fel'** low
first	**nurse**	**edg'** es	**tee**th
un **der** stand'	**a** wake'	**clear**	**pie**ce
been	**nigh**ts	**through**	**bread**
rest' less	**fin'** ger	**cheer**	**a'** ny bod **y**

Baby has a tooth—the first tooth! Ah, now we understand why he has been so restless and peevish of late—why he has kept the nurse awake nights.

Put your finger upon his dear little gum. Do you not feel the sharp edges of the tooth clear through?

Cheer up, my little fellow, the other teeth will soon come, and then you will be able to bite a piece of bread as well as anybody.

II.—PARTS OF THE BODY.

knee	**ner**ve	**hair**	**stom'ach**
fore'head	**tongue**	throat	shoul' der
heart	el' bow	**pore**	**wrist**
thigh	**eye**	**heel**	**knuc'** kle
joint	chest	**sole**	**limbs**

III.—DICTATION.

mer'ry	love'ly
daugh'ter	to-mor'row
climb'ing	haven't
don't	done
think	sin'gle
I'm	thing
said	moth'er
day	sor'row

Our merry little daughter was climbing out of bed.
"Don't you think that I'm a good girl?" our little daughter said.
"For all day long this lovely day, and all day long to-morrow,
I haven't done a single thing to give my mother sorrow."

IV.—FOOD AND CLOTHING.

soup	ba'con	hose	vel'vet
stew	but'ter	cloth	cal'i co
steak	vin'e gar	cloak	mus'lin
sal'ad	sand'wich	shawl	leath'er
sug'ar	po ta'toes	gloves	wool'en
ap'ple	mo las'ses	sat'in	cam'bric
sir' up	cu'cum ber	lin'en	ging'ham

V.—WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY.

plain	Arc′ tic	isth′ mus	Ant arc′ tic
A′ si a	Af′ ri ca	At lan′ tic	Aus tra′ li a
strait	In′ di an	moun′ tain	pen in′ su la
is′ land	Eu′ rope	A mer′ i ca	O ce an′ i ca
val′ ley	Pa cif′ ic	con′ ti nent	U nit′ ed States

VI.—SILK.

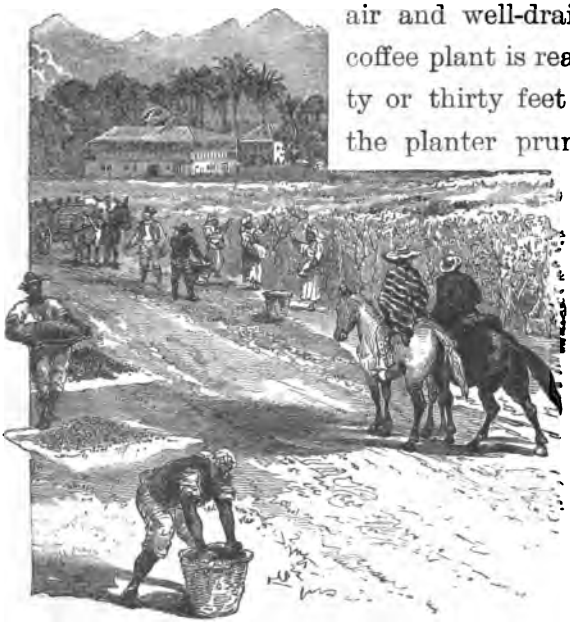
beau′ ti ful	it self′	un bro′ ken	thou′ sands
an′ i mal	yel′ low	del′ i cate	slen′ der
worm	shell	fi′ ber	stick′ y
grown	called	which	dries
pre pares′	co coon′	draws	hard′ ens

Our beautiful silk is made by a tiny animal called the silkworm. When full-grown, this worm prepares for itself a yellow shell called a cocoon. This is made of an unbroken and delicate fiber of silk which the worm draws out of its body and winds around itself thousands of times. This slender fiber is at first sticky, but it soon dries and hardens.

VII.—COFFEE.

cof'fee	drained	ap pear'ance	
con tained'	re'al ly	leaves	
ber'ry	prunes	bright	
ev'er green	height	flow'ers	
shrub	bet'ter	ei'ther	slight
moist	fruit	white	fra'grant

Coffee is the seed contained in the berry of an evergreen shrub. This shrub grows best in moist air and well-drained soil. The coffee plant is really a tree twenty or thirty feet high, but this the planter prunes down to a height of five or six feet, so that it will bear better fruit. A coffee plantation has a beautiful appearance when the shrubs are in bloom. The leaves are a bright green, and the flowers are either white or have a slight rose tint, and are very fragrant.



VIII.—HOMONYMS.*

[*Words pronounced alike, but spelled differently.*]

by We learn to do **by** doing.—*Proverb.*
buy Wealth can not **buy** health.—*Proverb.*

our **Our** thoughts are heard in heaven.
hour Every **hour** of a man's life has its own work.—*Paton.*

won Nothing good is lightly **won.**—*Proverb.*
one **One** kindness prompts another.—*Proverb.*

would He who **would** rule others must first rule himself.
wood Silence settles wide and still,
On the lone **wood** and mighty hill.—*Scott.*

there **There** is no place like home.—*Payne.*
their Mountains rob the winds of **their** moisture.

die They never fail who **die** in a good cause.—*Byron.*
dye A beautiful blue **dye** is made from the indigo plant.

all **All** that glisters is not gold.—*Shakespeare.*
awl The cobbler cheerfully plying his **awl** is richer than a discontented king.

pain Patiently take the minutes of **pain,**
The worst of minutes can not remain.
pane O, where did you come from, you little drops of rain,
Pitter patter, pitter patter, on the window**pane**?

bare When winter comes the trees are **bare.**
bear **Bear** wealth; poverty will **bear** itself.—*Proverb.*

feet April scatters daisies at our **feet.**—*Sara Coleridge.*
feat Full many a **feat** of arms had he performed.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

IX.—ALICE'S LETTER.

grand'mam ma'	Mar'tha.	les'sons
learn'ing	ought	in'ter est ing
school	chick'ens	sum'mer
quite	rab'bits	comes
proud	Fi'do	a gain'
cous'in	teach'er	New York

New York, Jan. 12, 1896.

Dear Grandmamma:

I have been learning so much at school that I feel quite proud of my progress. Cousin Martha says I ought not to feel proud, but I really can not help it.

How are the chickens and the rabbits, and dear little Fido? Our teacher is so kind, and

makes the lessons so interesting, that I love to go to school now, but still I shall be very happy

when summer comes, to see you and all my little pets again.

Your granddaughter,

Alice.

X.—AT HOME.

so'fa	gar'ret	laun'dry	case'ment
at'tic	mir'ror	li'bra ry	ban'is ter
clos'et	bu'reau	win'dow	ward'robe
par'lor	cur'tain	cham'ber	mat'tress
pan'try	kitch'en	chim'ney	din'ing-room

XI.—DICTATION.

walk'ing	search'ing	waves	lei'sure
sea' shore	dream'y	thought	lar' ger
gath'er ing	list'less ly	e nough'	re cap' tured
treas'ures	sud'den ly	picked	bos' om

A little boy was walking along the seashore gathering the treasures which were left on the sands. He was searching in a dreamy way, listlessly looking here and there. Suddenly the waves left at his feet a shell more beautiful than any other he had found. He thought the shell was safe enough, and that it could be picked up at his leisure. But as he waited, a larger wave swept along the beach, recaptured the shell, and bore it back to the bosom of the ocean.

XII.—MISUSED WORDS.

[*Fill the blanks with the right words.*]

let
leave

Ask your parents' ——, and if they think it proper they will —— you go.

I
me

Who killed cock robin? —— said the sparrow. Did you not see —— do it?

is
are

The rose you had —— pretty, but these flowers —— far more beautiful.

were
was

Since you —— getting into bad habits, it —— necessary to reprove you.

her
she

Who rang the bell? —— ; I saw —— coming up the street.

whom
who

—— did you ask to play with you? All the boys on the street —— know how to play ball.

stop
stay

When we —— in the country for pleasure, we should always —— to examine the beauties of nature.

al' most
most

On —— every pleasant winter day, these children might be seen, —— of them on the ice skating, but some few in their sleighs.

lay
rise
set
lie
raise
sit

I —— a thing down, then —— it up and —— it in its place. I —— down when ill, but —— when I am able to —— up. —— down, now, Rover, and let me —— this blanket over you, but as soon as you see me —— it and —— it aside —— and —— up.

XIII.—BUDS.

swells	shel'tered	tight'ly	ten'der
en tire'ly	win'ter	to geth'er	care'ful ly
scales	glued	sub'stance	pro tects'

Leaves and flowers both come from buds. The bud swells, the leaves push out, the flowers form, and then comes the fruit.

Some of the buds of trees are entirely covered with brown scales by which they are sheltered from the cold of winter. These scales are glued tightly together by a sticky substance, and thus form, for those tender buds, a little case which carefully protects them from the sharp, frosty air.

XIV.—MONTHS AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

May*	March	(Mar.)	Feb'ru a ry (Feb.)
June*	Au'gust	(Aug.)	De cem'ber (Dec.)
Ju ly'*	Oc to'ber	(Oct.)	No vem'ber (Nov.)
A'pril (Apr.)	Jan'u a ry	(Jan.)	Sep tem'ber (Sept.)

* The starred words have no abbreviations.

XV.—HOMONYMS.*

earn It is not what we **earn**, but what we save that makes us rich.—*Prov.*

urn With one hand he put a penny in the **urn**, and with the other, took a shilling out.—*Pollok.*

week **Week** in, **week** out, from morn till night,
The blacksmith's bellows blows.—*Longfellow.*

weak Despair gives courage to the **weak**.—*Somerville.*

whole Every day is a little life, and our **whole** life is but a day repeated.—*Paton.*

hole He who peeps through a **hole** may see what will vex him.—*Prov.*

sea In a calm **sea** every man is a pilot.—*Prov.*

see None are so blind as those who will not **see**.—*Prov.*

knot Where the **knot** is loose, the string slippeth.—*Prov.*

not He who loves **not** others, lives unblest.—*Prov.*

ought Do what you **ought**, come what may.—*Prov.*

aught He's a king who dares do **aught** save wrong.

cede The people must **cede** to the government some of their rights.—*Gay.*

seed In the morning, sow thy **seed**.—*Bible.*

yoke Who best bear God's mild **yoke**, they serve him best.—*Milton.*

yolk The **yolk** of the egg is the yellow part.

led Men are **led** by trifles.—*Napoleon.*

lead The so-called **lead** in lead pencils is really graphite.

leek The **leek** is the emblem of Wales.

leak How small a **leak**, a mighty ship will sink!

waste **Waste** not, want not.—*Prov.*

waist The Highlanders wear a sash round the **waist**.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XVI.—ADA'S LETTER.

New'ark	grow'ing	gram'mar	drop'ping
months	though	horse'back	scratch'ing

Newark, N. J., Nov. 29, '96.

Dear Bertha:

It is only four months since I saw you, but it seems a long time. Mamma says since then I have been growing from baby-hood into girlhood, but I wasn't a baby four months ago, and I'm sure I didn't have a hood, though my doll had a pretty red one.

Poor dolly! I must tell you about her. They said it was a shame for a girl in the Grammar

School to have a doll, so I gave mine to May. The first thing she did was to try to give her a horseback ride on pussy; but pussy did not like being used as a horse, so she turned around suddenly, first dropping the doll, and then scratching her face.

Your loving friend,

Ada.

XVII.—TEA.

Chi′na	used	raised	al lowed′
coun′try	world	Ja pan′	gen′er al ly
sup plies′	quan′ti ties	prof′it a bly	cul′ti va ted
great′er	how ev′er	thir′ty	plan ta′tions

China is the home of the tea plant, and that country still supplies by far the greater part of the tea used in the world. Large quantities, however, are raised in Japan and India. It can also be grown in some parts of our own country, but not profitably.

It is an evergreen shrub, and grows as high as thirty feet, but it is kept down by pruning, and is not allowed to reach a height of more than four or five feet. It is generally cultivated in small plantations.

XVIII.—WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC.

half	di vi′sor	ad di′tion	mul′ti pli er
doz′en	quo′tient	div′i dend	sub′tra hend
dol′lar	di vi′sion	min′u end	mul′ti pli cand
eighth	ex am′ple	sub trac′tion	mul′ti pli ca′tion

XIX.—MISUSED WORDS.

[Fill the blanks with the right words.]

can
may

All children who are not dumb —— speak, but they —— not do so in school hours without their teacher's permission.

aw'ful
ver'y
fright'ful

Some of the works of God are —— beautiful and some are —— to behold, but all are —— and inspire us with awe and reverence.

la'dy
wom'an

An honest —— is more admirable than the finest —— in the land.

guess
think
be lieve'

I do not —— you will —— the puzzle unless you —— carefully.

learn
teach

Those who truly wish to —— must listen to the lessons which their instructors —— them.

ex cept'
un less'

—— the weather prevents, all —— those who are sick will take a walk.

quick
prompt

All men can not be —— in their movements, but every man can be —— in doing whatever he undertakes.

would
should

If we did only the things we —— do, we —— be busy at all times.

gen'tle man
man

If that —— had been a true —— he never would have been guilty of such an act.

XX.—STUDIES.

ta'**bles**	his'**to** ry	dic ta'tion	a rith'**me tic**
weights	spell'ing	lan'**guage**	**ge** og'**ra** phy
writ'**ing**	**read**'ing	sen'ten ces	pen'man ship
bot'**a** ny	**meas**'ures	**ex**'**er** cis es	com po si'tion

XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

ant	**gu**est	**cough**	**pret**'**ty**
key	**bus**'y	**gauge**	**heif**'er
quay	**hymn**	**friend**	**peo**'**ple**
brass	**broad**	branch	**leop**'**ard**
aisle	**gu**ard	**guilt**'y	ma **chine**'

XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS WORDS.

lieu	**flood**	**ph**on'ics	voy'age
hoe	**does**	ra **vine**'	**scourge**
lose	**door**	m**yr**'**tle**	**wom**'en
suit	**shoe**	**cho**'rus	pla **teau**'
sew	**sieve**	re **view**'	**knowl**'**edge**

XXIII.—NAMES OF PERSONS.

Al'**bert**	Da'vid	Fran'**cis**	Mar'**ga** ret
Ar'**thur**	Ed'ward	**George**	Mi'**cha el**
Au gus'**ta**	**Eu**'gene	Jes'**se**	**Thom**'as
Charles	Fran'ces	Jes'**sie**	**Wil**'**liam**

XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.
NAMES OF MEN.	NAMES OF WOMEN.	NAMES OF PLACES.
Aar'on	Ag'**nes**	Am'**a** zon
A dolph'	Ann	Ap'pa la'**chi** an
An'**drew**	**An'na**	**Baf'fin**
Con'**rad**	**Anne**	Ba ha'mas
Dan'**i** el	Blanch**e**	**Be'ring**
Don'**ald**	**Bridg'**et	Brit' ish A mer'i ca
Ed'**gar**	Clar'a	Can'**a** da
Ed'mund	Co'ra	Can'**cer**
Ed'win	E'dith	Cap'**ri corn**
Eg'bert	Ed'na	**Cu'ba**
El'bert	E li'**za**	Dan'ish A mer'i ca
Frank	**El'la**	Green'land
Guy	**El'len**	**Sa'** ble
Har'old	**Em'ma**	Hud'**son**
Hen'ry	**Fan'ny**	Hu'ron
Her'bert	Flo'ra	**Ice'land**
I'**saac**	Grace	Lab ra **dor'**
Ja'**cob**	Hel'**en**	New'**found** land'
James	Hes'ter	No'va Sco'**ti** a
John	I'da	On **ta'ri** o
Jo'se**ph**	Jane	Po to'**mac**
Na'**than**	Ja **net'**	Rock'y
Paul	**My'**ra	St. La**w'**rence
Phil'ip	Su'**san**	Su pe'**ri** or

VOWELS.*

The following letters, or combinations of letters, in full-faced type, when marked as indicated, represent the long sound of **ā**, as heard in **cāke**.

dāy	**Grāçe**	**Sā′ble**	**On tā′ri o**
they	**wāist**	**shāme**	**chām′ber**
Māy	**wāste**	**Dā′vid**	**dic tā′tion**
pāin	**gāuge**	**drāined**	**con tāined′**
Jāne	**Ā′pril**	**a wāke′**	**Aus trā′lĭ a**
pāne	**rāised**	**greāt′er**	**Ba hā′maş**
rāise	**eighth**	**weights**	**plan tā′tions**
steāk	**Jāmeş**	**Nā′than**	**Ā′si a (ā′shĭ a)**
strāit	**Jā′cob**	**frā′grant**	**Ap′pa lā′chĭ an**
scāles	**bā′ehn**	**po tā′toeş**	**mŭl′ti pli cā′tion**

The following represent the short sound of **ă**, as in **căt**.

Ănn	**Ja păn′**	**Căn′çer**	**lăn′guage**
Ănne	**găr′ret**	**Dăn′i el**	**Jăn′u a ry**
ăt′tic	**Ăg′neş**	**Hăr′old**	**grăm′mar**
săt′in	**Ăl′bert**	**ăn′i mal**	**sănd′wich**
Ăl′içe	**Băf′fin**	**Căn′a da**	**Căp′ri corn**
Clăr′á	**Făn′nў**	**Ăn′drew**	**O′ce ăn′i ca**
Frănk	**căl′i co**	**At lăn′tic**	**(o′ she ăn′e ea)**
Ăn′ná	**păn′try**	**băn′is ter**	**rē căp′tured**
ăp′ple	**Ăf′rĭ ca**	**măt′tress**	**sub trăc′tion**
văl′ley	**răb′bits**	**Ăm′a zŏn**	**grănd′ mam mă′**

The following, the hard sound of **ä**, as in **cär**.

hälf	**Märch**	**Ärc′tic**	**läun′dry**
heärt	**pär′lor**	**Är′thur**	**Mär′ga ret**
guärd	**Chärleş**	**Mär′tha**	**Ant ärc′tic**

*The words in Section I. are here rearranged to serve as an exercise in pronunciation, diacritical marking, and review spelling.

The following, the broad sound of ą, as in cąll.

ąll	cąlled	Ġeôrġe	wąrd′ robe
ąwl	ôuǥht	ąl′ most	New Yôrk′
Pąul	shąwl	Ąu′ gust	hôrse′ baȼk
broąd	drąwş	wąlk′ ing	Lăb′ rą dôr′
ąuǥht	ąw′ ful	dąuǥh′ ter	Saint Ląw′ rençe

â modified before r, as in câre.

hâir	beâr	thêre	pre pâreş′
bâre	thêir	Âar′ on	câre′ ful ly

å intermediate, as in åsk.

brås	brånch	ånt	mo lås′ seş	Blånche

ē long, as in ēve.

sēe	dēar	Ē′ dith	quay (kē)
kēy	ķnēe	ēi′ ther	pēe′ vish
fēet	trēeş	rē′ al ly	tēach′ er
fēat	clēar	pēo′ ple	drēam′ y
hēel	tēeth	ra vīne′	ē′ vęn ing
lēek	plēçe	lēi′ şure	sēa′ shōre
lēak	wēak	(lē′ zhur)	Su pē′ ri or
sēed	wēek	Bē′ rĭng	Grēen′ land
çēde	lēaveş	be lēve′	ap pēar′ ance

ĕ short, as in mĕt.

lĕd	ĕdġ′ eş	Hĕn′ ry	shĕl′ tered
said	Jĕs′ siē	tĕn′ der	trĕaş′ ureş
lĕad	Ja nĕt′	Ĕd′ win	how ĕv′ er
sayş	swĕllş	Ĕğ′ bert	mĕaş′ ureş
a′ ny	a gain′	yĕl′ low	sĕn′ ten ceş
shĕll	Hĕl′ en	lĕs′ sons	A mĕr′ i ca
Ĕl′ la	hĕif′ er	Ĕm′ ma	ĕv′ er green
it sĕlf	Ĕd′ ğar	lĕath′ er	Fĕb′ ru a ry

guĕst	bĕr′ ry	Hĕs′ ter	Ĕd′ mund
guĕss	ĕl′ bow	slĕn′ der	Sep tĕm′ ber
brĕad	ex çĕpt′	rĕst′ less	No vĕm′ ber
Ĕl′ len	un lĕss′	lĕop′ ard	ġĕn′ tle man
Jĕs′ sē	mĕr′ ry	dĕl′ i ċate	pĕn′ man ship
frĕnd	Ĕl′ bert	Ĕd′ ward	Brĭt′ ish A mĕr′ i ċa
Ĕd′ na	fĕl′ low	pro tĕets′	Dān′ ish A mĕr′ i ċa

ĕ modified before r, as in fĕrn.

hĕr	ĕarn	thĕr′ ty	Bĕr′ tha	lĕarn′ ing
fĕrst	nĕrve	mўr′ tle	Hĕr′ bert	sĕarch′ ing

ī long, as in fīne.

bȳ	dīme	Mȳ′ rá	Īçe′ land
dīe	Ju lȳ′	E lī′ za	wrīt′ ing
eȳe	FĪ′ do	Chī′ na	en tīre′ ly
dȳe	slīg̣ht	Īs′ land	sup plīeş′
buȳ	fī′ ber	aīs̱le (īl)	frīg̣ht′ ful
rīçe	nīg̣hts	tīg̣ht′ ly	MĪ′ ċha el
Ḡuȳ	brīg̣ht	hīg̣h′ er	clīmb̸′ ing
Ī′ da	Ī′ ṣaac	lī′ bra ry	dīn′ ing room
quīte	heīg̣ht	dī vī′ ṣor	U nīt′ ed Stātes

ĭ short, as in tĭn.

stĭll	buṣ′ y	kĭtch′ en	chĭm′ ney
been	hўmn̸	hĭs′ to ry	wĭn′ dow
sĭeve	pĭcked	Brĭdġ′ et	lĭst′ lĕss ly
sĭnçe	guĭlt′ y	Pa çĭf′ ic	ġĭng′ ham
thĭn̸k	sĭr′ up	wom′ en	mĭn′ u ĕnd
quĭck	stĭck′ y	ĭsth′ mus	pen ĭn′ su lá
wrĭst	pret′ ty	vĭn′ e gar	ĭn′ ter est ing
lĭt′ tle	Phĭl′ ip	Wĭl′ liam	a rĭth′ me tic
lĭmb̸ṣ	wĭn′ ter	di vĭ′ sion	Ĭn′ di an
lĭn′ en	mĭr′ ror	chĭck′ ens	ad dĭ′ tion (dĭsh′ un)

ō long, as in gōld.

hōe	hōse	clōak	Oc tō ber
sōle	yōlk	thrōat	shōul' der
sew	yōke	ẇhōle	Po tō' mac
rōse	dōor	Flō' ra	un brō' ken
hōle	dōn't	grōwn	plă teau' (plă tō')
pōre	Cō' ra	Jō' seph	Nō' va Sco' ti a (shĭ' a)

ŏ short, as in nŏt.

nŏt	cŏf' fee	Hu' rŏn	drŏp' ping
knŏt	frŏst' y	A dŏlph'	cŏn' ti nent
Jŏhn	dŏl' lar	sŏr' row	quan' ti tĭes
clŏth	Rŏck' y	bŏt' a ny	prŏf' it a bly
what	Cŏn' rad	Thŏm' as	knŏwl' edge
clŏs' et	Dŏn' ald	fŏrĕ' hĕad	to-mŏr' row

o͞o long, as in fo͞od.

loose	shoe	to͞oth	eo-co͞on'	scho͞ol
fruit	soup	pru͞nes	thro͞ugh	(sko͞ol)

o͝o short, as in fo͝ot.

push	wou͝ld	bo͝s' om	wo͝m' an
wo͝od	shou͝ld	wo͝ol' en	su͝g' ar (sho͝og' ar)

ū long, as in mūte.

lieū	Jūne	re view'	beaū' ti ful
sūit	stew	Eū' rope	cū' cum ber
glūe	Cū' ba	Eū' gene	bū' reau (bū' ro)
ūsed	Sū' san	New' ark	New' fou͝nd land

ŭ short, as in cŭp.

does	glŏves	coŭs' in	sŭd' den ly
wŏn	lŏve' ly	Hŭd' son	sŭb' stance
dŏne	bŭt' ter	coŭn' try	cŭl' ti vā ted

flo͝od	mo͝nths	ḳnŭc′ kle	mŭl′ ti pli′ er
shrŭb	o͝ne (wŏn)	sŭm′ mer	sŭb′ tra hĕnd′
do͝z′ en	mo͝th′ er	Au gŭs′ tȧ	mŭl′ ti pli cănd′

û modified before r, as in cûr.

ûrn	world	scoûrge
nûrse	worm	eûr′ tain

oi, as in oil.

joint	moist	voy′ age

ou, as in out.

our	proud	flow′ ers	thou′ sands
ḥour	al lowed′	moun′ tain	a round′

CONSONANTS.

ç is soft, like sharp s, in Frȧn′ çeş, De çĕm′ ber.
c is hard, like k, in cāse′ ment, cām′bric, cȯmeş.
ch (unmarked) is like ch in child, in chēer, chĕst.
ch is hard, like k, in stȯm′ach, chō′rus.
çh is soft, like sh, in ma çhīne′.
ğ is hard in ğīve, ğlūed, ğrăm′ mar.
ġ is soft, like j, in ġĕn′ er al ly, ġe ŏg′ ra phy, ĕdġ′ eş.
s (unmarked) is sharp in stātes, sō′ fa, cāse, săl′ ad.
ş is like z in wāveş, drīeş, mŭş′ lin, tā′ bleş.
th (unmarked) is sharp in thĭng, thôṭḥṭ, thīṭḥ.
th is flat in thōṭḥ, to gĕth′ er, găth′ er ing.
ng (unmarked) is like ng in king, in serăṭch′ ing, rēad′ ing, spĕll′ ing, tȯngṵė.
n̲ is like ng in thĭn̲k, sĭn̲′ gle, fĭn̲′ ger.
ph is like f in phŏn′ ics.
x is like ks in ĕx′ er çīse.
x̲ is like gz in ex̲ ăm′ ple.
qu is like kw in quạn′ ti tĭes̲, quō′ tient (kwō′ shent).
wh is like hw in which, whĕn, whīle.
gh is like f in e nṵŭgh′, côṵgh.

SECTION TWO

I.—SPIDER WEBS.

looked	grass	ground	weath'er
fields	fin'est	a like'	proph'ets
morn'ing	cob'webs	these	sure
no'ticed	spi'der	some	pleas'ant

Who has not looked out on the fields on a summer morning, and noticed the grass covered with the finest cobwebs? Under each web there is a spider that comes out of a little hole in the ground. These spiders are all very much alike. Some people think that when these webs are on the grass it is quite sure not to rain; so you see some spiders are weather prophets, though, to be sure, it is often pleasant when there are no webs to be seen.

II.—STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

Maine,	Me.	New York,	N. Y.
New Hamp'shire,	N. H.	New Jer'sey,	N. J.
Ver mont',	Vt.	Penn syl va'nia,	Pa.
Mas'sa chu'setts,	Mass.	Del'a ware,	Del.
Rhode Is'land	R. I.	Mar'y land,	Md.
Con nect'i cut,	Conn.	Vir gin'i a,	Va.

III.—WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC.

fifth	fac'tor	sev'enth	com'pound
term	twelfth	frac'tion	com put'ing
sixth	can'cel	mul'ti ple	nu'mer a tor
mixed	prop'er	im prop'er	de nom'i na tor

IV.—MILK IN SIBERIA.

Si be'ri a	some'times	milk'man	car'ry
pur'chase	freeze	cus'tom ers	be'ing
in stead'	stick	chil'dren	spring
quarts	han'dle	hooks	be gins'

The people in Siberia purchase their milk in pieces instead of in quarts. It is sometimes allowed to freeze about a stick, which serves as a handle by which to carry it. The milkman leaves one or two pieces at the houses of his customers, where the children cry for a bite of milk instead of for a drink. The milk is hung on hooks instead of being put into pans, but of course when the warm spring weather comes, they must use the pans or pails, as the milk begins to drip from the hooks.

V.—HOMONYMS.*

weigh **Weigh** the sense of what you mean to utter.—*Hale.*

way Not to go forward in the **way** of virtue is to go backward.—*Prov.*

wait Learn to labor and to **wait.**—*Longfellow.*

weight A man leaps better with a **weight** in his hand.—*Bacon.*

know **Know** thyself.—*Chilo.*

no There is **no** new thing under the sun.—*Bible.*

sun Count that day lost whose low descending **sun**
Views at thy hands no worthy action done.—*Bobart.*

son A wise **son** maketh a glad father.—*Bible.*

write Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we **write** in water.—*Shakespeare.*

right Things done by halves are never done **right.**—*Stodart.*

wright A wheel**wright** makes wheels and carriages.

rite A religious ceremony is called **a rite.**

mane The **mane** of a horse is one of its chief points of beauty.

main Our **main** interest is to be happy as long as we can.—*Tillotson.*

main The sun goes down in the dark blue **main,**
To rise the brighter to-morrow.

night Every day has its **night,** every weal its woe.—*Prov.*

knight Sir Philip Sidney was a brave **knight.**

great **Great** events, we often find, on little things depend.

grate He views with keen desire the rusty **grate,** unconscious of a fire.—*Goldsmith.*

bee Honey is sweet, but the **bee** stings.—*Prov.*

be I would rather **be** right than **be** President.—*Clay.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

VI.—ENGLAND.

Eng'land	hill' sides	near'ly	flour'ish
owes	rich'ly	ev'er y	like'ly
beau'ties	hedge'rows	rain'y	de light'ful
cli'mate	ver'dant	show'er y	charm'ing
won'der	con sid'er	com'mon	wa'ter ing-pot

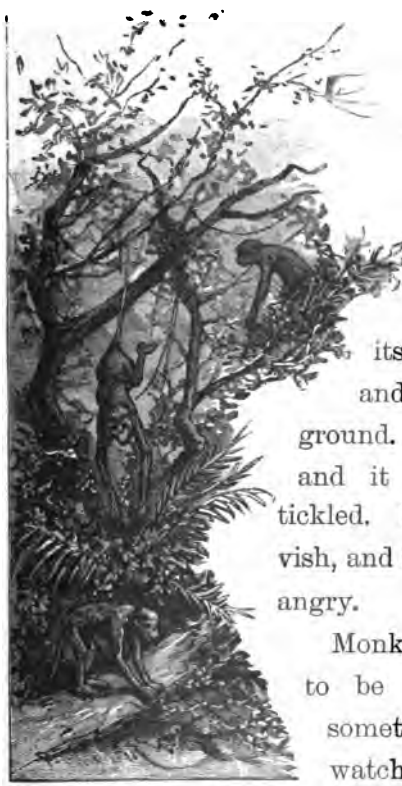
England owes one of its greatest beauties to its climate. We need not wonder that its fields and hillsides are so richly green, and that its trees and hedgerows are so verdant and beautiful, when we consider that the whole country is well watered nearly every day. Rainy or showery weather is so common in England that most things which flourish when well supplied with water are likely to flourish there. It is delightful to look upon so charming a country which grows up under a watering-pot sky.

VII.—STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

North Car o li'na,	N. C.	Ten'nes see',	Tenn.
South Car o li'na,	S. C.	Al'a ba'ma,	Ala.
Geor'gi a,	Ga.	Mis'sis sip'pi,	Miss.
Flor'i da,	Fla.	O hi'o,	O.
West Vir gin'i a,	W. Va.	In di an'a,	Ind.
Ken tuck'y,	Ky.	Il li nois',	Ill.

VIII.—MONKEYS.

mon' keys	**dar' lings**	**screams**	**pitch' ers**
droll	**nurs' er y**	**an' gry**	**cook' ing**
bun' dle	**laughs**	**of' ten**	**clean**
won' der ful ly	**tic' kled**	**use' ful**	**clothes**



Monkeys are very much like people in their ways. The baby monkey, droll little bundle of fun that it is, acts like the darlings of our nursery. It puts its finger in its mouth and it creeps on the ground. It plays with toys and it laughs when it is tickled. It weeps when peevish, and it screams when it is angry.

Monkeys are often taught to be very useful. They sometimes carry pitchers, watch the cooking, and even clean boots and brush clothes.

IX.—JOHN'S LETTER.

Lon'don par tic'u lar dis pute'

London, June 24, 1895.

Dear Arthur:

Since I have been to school, I have heard so many wonder= ful things about America, and the United States in particular, that, as you live there, I want you to tell me all about it.

I have had a dispute with Fred and Frank, who say that all the people have red skins and are called Indians. I saw you and uncle a year ago, and I am sure you did not have red skins.

Please write me all you know about the United States, so that I may tell my school friends.*

Your cousin,

John.

Master Arthur Swan,
150 Clinton Av.,
Newark, N. J.,
U. S. A.

X.—STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

Wis con' **sin**,	Wis.	North Da ko' ta,	N. Dak.
Mich' i **gan**,	Mich.	South Da ko' ta,	S. Dak.
Min **ne** so' ta,	Minn.	Ne bras' ka,	Neb.
I' o **wa**,	Io.	Kan' **sas**,	Kan.
Mis **sou'** ri,	Mo.	In' di an T.,	Ind. T.
Ar' kan **sas**,	Ark.	Ok la ho' ma,	Okla.
Lou' **i** si **a'** na,	La.	Tex' as,	Tex.

* Let the children write original answers to this letter.

XI.—MISUSED WORDS.

[*Fill the blanks with the right words.*]

has
have

China ——— very many inhabitants. All the other countries in Asia ——— less.

saw
seen

On that day I ——— what I had never ——— before.

its
their

Give every letter of a word ——— proper sound, and pronounce your words distinctly so that all ——— parts may be heard.

bet'ter
best

This book is the ——— of the two you showed me, but that one is the ——— of all.

a'ny
no

I can not think of ——— other way to work the example, and I believe there is ——— other way.

those
them

See ——— beautiful flowers. I would like some of ———.

good
well

That boy sings ———; he has a ——— voice.

ei'ther
a'ny

He would like ——— of these two boxes, but he does not care for ——— of the others.

strength
pow'er

A man who is chained may have the ——— to move, but not the ———.

love'ly
pret'ty
pleas'ant

An amiable person is ———. Anything pleasing to the eye is ———. When we enjoy ourselves, we have a ——— time.

ex pect' ed
sup posed'

Every child is ——— to know that he is ——— to be at school at the proper time in the morning.

XII.—BEES.

par′ ty	dis cour′ aged	length	hon′ ey
buzzed	ev′ i dent	vil′ lage	la′ beled
dis cov′ er	sting′ ing	gro′ cer y	pit′ y ing
in dig′ nant	re marks′	pre′ cious	blos′ soms

A party of three bees came to see me the other day, but as they all buzzed their business at the same time, it was difficult to discover what they wanted. It was evident that they were very indignant and discouraged, and they made some stinging remarks; but when at length they made me understand that they had seen at the village grocery a jar of their precious honey, duly labeled and ready for sale, I could not help pitying them.

Pretty soon the clover blossoms began to nod, and the bees flew away to gather more honey.

XIII.—STATES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

Mon ta′ na,	Mont.	U′ tah,	Ut.
Wy o′ ming,	Wyo.	Ar i zo′ na,	Ariz.
Col o ra′ do,	Col.	Wash′ ing ton,	Wash.
New Mex′ i co,	N. Mex.	Or′ e gon,	Ore.
I′ da ho,	Id.	Cal i for′ ni a,	Cal.
Ne va′ da,	Nev.	A las′ ka,	Alas.

XIV.—ANIMALS.

read'y-made	pock'**ets**	**bea'**ver	**fur'**nished
o **pos'**sum	prac'**ti**cal	**trow'**el	dan'**gles**
kan **ga** roo'	**fit'**ted	**tai'**lor	**lad'der**
pro vid'ed	spe'**cial**	nee'**dle**	in'**sects**

Most animals and fowls are born with their clothing on—ready-made suits. The opossum and kangaroo, moreover, are provided with pockets. Other animals are provided with practical means fitted to their own special work in life. The beaver uses his tail for a trowel. The tailor bird with his bill like a needle, can sew leaves together for a nest. Think of the spider which is furnished with a rope ladder! He spins it out as he dangles by the rope, and then winds it in as he climbs up by it. I suppose the spider is glad that he need not walk like other insects.

XV.—POSSESSIVES.

Here is a girl's doll. All the other girls' dolls are in bed. This is the doll's dress. Some dolls' dresses are very pretty. Whittier's poems are beautiful. Few poets' verses are so natural. Burns's poems are very simple. Do you like to play children's games? This is the lady's girl. The other ladies' children are not here.

XVI.—HOMONYMS.*

hare The foremost dog catches the **hare.**—*Prov.*

hair All the joys in the world can not take one gray **hair** from our head.—*Prov.*

inn He goes not out of his way who goes to a good **inn.**—*Prov.*

in **In** too much disputing, truth is lost.—*Prov.*

souls Our **souls** much farther than our eyes can see. —*Drayton.*

soles Let firm, well-hammered **soles** protect your feet. —*Gay.*

steel The tongue is not **steel,** yet it often cuts.—*Prov.*

steal Thou shalt not **steal.**—*Bible.*

tide The **tide** takes away what the ebb brings.—*Prov.*

tied A mad bull can not be **tied** with pack thread. —*Prov.*

two A bird in the hand is worth **two** in the bush.

to **To** err is human; **to** forgive, divine.—*Pope.*

too When a thing is done, advice comes **too** late.

tale A good **tale** is none the worse for being twice told.—*Prov.*

tail A dog will wag his **tail** not so much in love to you as to your bread.—*Prov.*

boughs The white blossoms of the cherry hang upon the **boughs** like snowflakes.—*Longfellow.*

bows All smiles, **bows,** and courtesy was he.—*Watson.*

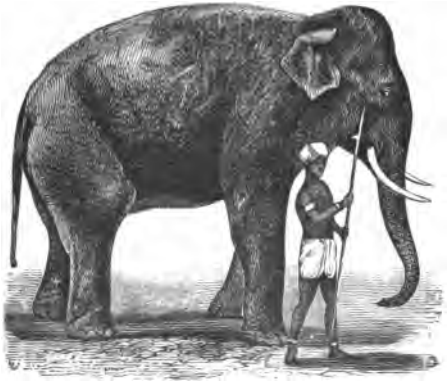
wade Fowls that frequent waters and only **wade,** have long legs as well as long necks.—*More.*

weighed Thou art **weighed** in the balances and art found wanting.—*Bible.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XVII.—THE ELEPHANT.

la'**zy**	cu **ri** os'i ty	tasks	con'**stant**
clum'**sy**	in deed'	trust'ed	**guid'ance**
el'e **phant**	em ployed'	per form'	fre'quent ly
mere'ly	va ri'**e** ty	with out'	lib'er ty



ASIATIC ELEPHANT.

Lazy and clumsy as the elephant appears in our country, where it is merely a curiosity, in Asia it is as useful an animal as the horse, and is, indeed, employed in a greater variety of ways. There are few, if any, tasks which a horse can be trusted to perform without careful and constant guidance, but the elephant is frequently given as much liberty as a man would have for the same work.

XVIII.—TERMS USED IN LETTER WRITING.

mail	**hy'phen**	**ad dress'**	sig'**na** ture
pa'per	**com'ma**	syl'**la** ble	par'**a graph**
let'ter	ques'tion	en'**vel** ope	post **of'** fice
pe'ri od	**head'**ing	de liv'**er** y	**sal'**u ta'tion

XIX.—A BIRD COLLEGE.

Ger′ma ny	young	hun′gry	taught
sev′er al	or′gan	light′er	dif′fi cult
found′ed	com mence′	pleas′es	ob′sti na cy
bull′ finch′es	mu′sic	live′ly	o ver come′

In a town in Germany, several schools have been founded to teach bullfinches to sing. Young birds are placed in classes of six to ten each, and kept in the dark. As they are fed, a little organ is played. Finally, the birds notice that they are fed whenever the music is played, and when hungry, they commence to sing a few notes of the tune they hear every day. Those who do this are at once placed in a lighter and more cheerful room. This pleases them and makes them more lively. The most difficult part is the starting, as some of the birds must be almost starved before their obstinacy is overcome.

XX.—CARDINAL NUMBERS.

six	six′ty	fif′teen	e lev′en
five	for′ty	twen′ty	thir′teen
nine	twelve	eight′y	hun′dred
four	sev′en	six′teen	four′teen
fif′ty	bil′lion	mil′lion	eight′een

XXI.—OPPOSITES.

keen	dull	sense	non′sense
sweet	bit′ter	loan	bor′row
rough	smooth	bro′ken	mend′ed
straight	crook′ed	vir′tue	vice
cour′age	fear	nat′u ral	ar ti fi′cial

XXII.—TREES.

oak	birch	spruce	wil′low
pine	al′der	ma′ple	wal′nut
yew	beech	pe can′	cy′press
pear	ha′zel	pop′lar	hick′o ry
larch	ce′dar	lin′den	syc′a more

XXIII.—TERMS USED IN ZOÖLOGY.

snail	ea′gle	buf′fa lo	zo öl′o gy
ti′ger	cam′el	squir′rel	ar tic′u late
bi′ped	rep′tile	mol′lusk	ver′te brate
whale	ra′di ate	mam′mal	quad′ru ped

XXIV.—TOOLS.

adz	an′vil	gim′let	hatch′et
rake	plane	mal′let	pinch′ers
pli′er	bev′el	square	com′pass
le′ver	au′ger	wrench	ham′mer
spade	chis′el	shov′el	cork′screw

XXV.—VEGETABLES.

beet	squash	cress′es	cab′bage
on′ion	tur′nip	pars′nip	mus′tard
gar′lic	pars′ley	let′tuce	as par′a gus
car′rot	cel′er y	spin′ach	cau′li flow er

XXVI.—OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

rid′ing	skat′ing	nut′ting	shoot′ing
ten′nis	row′ing	driv′ing	base′ ball′
fish′ing	play′ing	bowl′ing	sleigh′ing
sail′ing	bath′ing	cro quet′	swim′ming
leap′ing	boat′ing	jump′ing	frol′ick ing

XXVII.—DAYS AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.

Sun′day,	*Sun.*	*Wednes′day,*	*Wed.*
Mon′day,	*Mon.*	*Thurs′day,*	*Thurs.*
Tues′day,	*Tues.*	*Fri′day.*	*Fri.*
Sat′ur day,	*Sat.*		

XXVIII.—MISUSED WORDS.

[*Fill the blanks with the right words.*]

bad
e'vil
ill

A —— man who does —— deeds will merit the —— will of his neighbors.

cou'ple
sev'er al
few

Two things of the same kind make a ——, while a —— things or —— things mean any small number.

fad'ed
with'ered

A —— flower may revive, but when it is once —— it is dead.

lit'tle
small

I have —— fear that you will soon be able to master so —— a book.

fresh
new

I have a —— supply of eggs, but I do not know whether they are —— or not.

fun'ny
strange

We were surprised the other day by a —— incident, which was —— enough to make us laugh.

says
said

He —— to me last week that he would go with us, and I always believe whatever he ——.

gone
went

After the doctor had —— we —— to our rooms and wept.

re ceipt'
rec'i pe

When we are sick the doctor gives us a —— for a medicine, and when we have paid his bill he gives us a ——.

sil'ly
sim'ple

One who is —— is unconscious of his ignorance, but one who is —— is pleased with his folly.

hard
sol'id

Wood is always ——, but some kinds of wood are —— and others soft.

XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.
NAMES OF MEN.	NAMES OF WOMEN.	NAMES OF PLACES.
Ber' nard	Bet' sey	Al' ba ny
Bar' nard	Em' i ly	At lan' ta
Clar' ence	Es' ther	Aus' tin
Fe' lix	Flor' ence	Bal' ti more
Gil' bert	Han' nah	Bos' ton
God' frey	Hel' e na	Co lum' bi a
Hi' ram	Ho no' ra	Co lum' bus
Jo' nah	I rene'	Con' cord
Lew' is	Jean	Do' ver
Lou' is	Jeanne	Frank' fort
Mar' tin	Jean nette'	Har' ris burg
Mat' thew	Ju' dith	Hart' ford
Mo' ses	Ju' li a	Jack' son
No' ah	Lau' ra	Lan' sing
Os' car	Lou i' sa	Mad' i son
Pat' rick	Lou ise'	Mont gom' er y
Pe' ter	Lu' cy	Mont pe' li er
Ralph	Ma' bel	Nash' ville
Rich' ard	Ma' ry	Prov' i dence
Rob' ert	Maud	Rich' mond
Ru' pert	Nan' cy	Spring' field
Sam' u el	No' ra	Tal' la has' see
Si' mon	Pol' ly	Tren' ton
Vic' tor	Ro' sa	Wheel' ing

VOWELS.*

The following letters and combinations of letters in full-faced type, when marked as indicated, represent the long sound of **ā**, as in **cāke**.

tāil	**spāde**	**pā′per**	**plāy′ing**
tāle	**wāist**	**Mā′bel**	**bāth′ing**
rāke	**wāde**	**e͟iġḥt′y**	**rā′di ate**
māil	**māne**	**we͟iġḥt**	**we͟iġḥe͟d**
snāil	**hā′zel**	**mā′ple**	**cro que͟ṭ′ (kā)**
lā′zy	**tāi′lor**	**sāil′ing**	**bāse ba͟ll**
ā′ble	**fād′ed**	**strānġe**	**e͟iġḥt′een**
greāt	**Mā′ry**	**strāiġḥt**	**sle͟iġḥ′ing**
māin	**rāin′y**	**lā′beled**	**săl′u tā′tion**
plāne	**Māine**	**skāt′ing**	**Pĕnn′sўl vā′nĭa**

The following, the short sound of **ă**, as in **căt**.

ăn′vil	**hăn′dle**	**năt′u ral**	**prăc′ti cal**
Rălph	**A lăs′ka**	**Săm′u el**	**Măt′thew**
făc′tor	**hătch′et**	**Hăn′nah**	**Năsh′ville**
căm′el	**Păt′rĭck**	**Clăr′ençe**	**Frăn̰k′fort**
pe căn′	**Kăn′ṣas**	**hăm′mer**	**Ne brăs′ka**
lăd′der	**Jăck′son**	**Măd′i son**	**as păr′a ġus**
căr′rot	**At lăn′ta**	**In dĭ ăn′a**	**Hăr′rĭs bûrġ**
măl′let	**Lăn′sing**	**măm′mal**	**Tăl′la hăs′sēe**
Năn′çy	**frăc′tion**	**Săt′ur day**	**New Hămp′shire**

The following, the hard sound of **ä**, as in **cärt**.

lärch	**Mär′tin**	**re märks′**	**läughs (läfs)**
pär′ty	**pärs′nip**	**Härt′ford**	**Al′a bä′ma**
ġär′lic	**Ne vä′da**	**Mŏn tä′na**	**Är′kan sa̤ṣ′**
pärs′ley	**Bär′nard**	**Cŏl′o rä′dō**	**Lo̤u′ĭ ṣï ä′na**

*The words in Section II. are here rearranged to serve as an exercise in pronunciation, diacritical marking, and review spelling.

å intermediate, as in åsk.

tåsks clåss′ eş

ą broad, as in cąll.

bôrn	tąught	Ąl′ ba ny	Bąl′ ti more
smąll	Ląu′ ra	Ġeôr′ gi a	côrk′ screw
Mąud	ąu′ ger	fôr′ ward	Căl′ i fôr′ ni a
ąl′ der	Ąus′ tin	per fôrm′	cąu′ li flow′ er
quąrts	Bôs′ ton	môrn′ ing	wą′ ter ing-pot

â modified, as in câre.

squâre	hâre	hâir	peâr

ē long, as in ēve.

fēar	swēet	Jēanne	mēre′ ly
bēet	frēeze	nēar′ ly	Lọu i′ şa
Jēan	lē′ ver	nēe′ dle	serēamş
kēen	Fē′ lix	bēa′ ver	Sī bē′ ri a
stēal	Pē′ ter	pē′ ri od	chēer′ fụl
fīēldş	bē′ ing	Lọu īşe′	Whēel′ ing
clēan	çē′ dar	in dēed′	Mont pē′ li er
bēech	I rēne′	lēap′ ing	Tĕn′ nes sēe′

ĕ short, as in mĕt.

Frĕd	Bĕt′ sey	drĕss′ es	ĕn′ vel ōpe
sĕnse	e lĕv′ en	strĕngth	ex pĕct′ ed
bĕv′ el	çĕl′ er y	mĕnd′ ed	Jĕąn nĕtte′
lĕt′ ter	crĕss′ es	ad drĕss′	Dĕl′ a wâre
lĕngth	Ĕm′ i ly	Trĕn′ ton	com mĕnçe′
sĕv′ en	Ĕs′ thęr	ĕv′ i dent	rĕad′ y-mād̆e
Tĕx′ as	ẁrĕnch	hĕad′ ing	lĕt′ tuce (lĕt′ tĭs)
tĕn′ nis	twĕn′ ty	plĕaş′ ant	Con nĕct′ i cŭt
bĕt′ ter	in stĕad′	dĕç′ i mal	spĕ′ cial (spĕsh′ al)

twĕlve	Hĕl′ e na	tĕr′ ri to ry	prĕ′ cioŭs
ĕv′ er y	sĕv′ er al	Mar′ y land	(prĕsh′ us)
rĕp′ tile	Mĕx′ ĭ cō	(mĕr′ ĭ land)	Wĕ𝔡nȩ𝔰′ day

ē, as in fērn.

tērm	vīr′ tue	thīr′ teen	vēr′ te brāte
bīrch	vēr′ dant	Bēr′ nard	New Jēr′ ʂȩ𝔶

ī long, as in fīne.

sīte	sī𝔤𝔥t	𝔨nī𝔤𝔥t	drīv′ ing
rīte	rī𝔤𝔥t	Ī′ ō wa	h𝔶′ phen
çīte	nī𝔤𝔥t	spī′ der	ç𝔶′ press
bīte	tī′ ger	rīd′ ing	va rī′ e ty
tīed	𝔴rīte	𝔴rī𝔤𝔥t	guīd′ ançe
tīde	a līke′	Ī′ da hō	pro vīd′ ed
vīçe	O hī′ ō	lī𝔤𝔥t′ er	de lī𝔤𝔥t′ fu̯l
fīve	līve′ ly	SI′ mon	Rh̯ōde Īʂ′ land
pīne	bī′ ped	HI′ ram	Nôrth Căr ō lī′ na
nīne	fīn′ est	FrI′ day	South Căr ō lī′ na

ĭ short, as in tĭn.

sĭx	ĝĭm′ let	sy̆l′ la ble	in dĭĝ′ nant
ĭnn	Vi𝔠′ tor	Rĭch′ ard	dĭf′ fi 𝔠ul ty
fĭfth	be ĝĭnʂ′	hĭck′ o ry	Rĭch′ mond
stĭck	ĭn′ seets	chĭl′ dren	Spring′ fi̯ēld
fĭf′ ty	tĭc′ kled	Eŋĝ′ land	ar tĭ𝔠′ u late
sĭx′ ty	Ĝĭl′ bert	hĭll′ sideʂ	swĭm′ ming
mĭxed	fĭsh′ ing	de lĭv′ er y	par tĭ𝔠′ u lar
bĭt′ ter	sĭx′ teen	wĭth′ ered	Mĭs′ sĭs sĭp′ pĭ
fĭt′ ted	lĭb′ er ty	Vīr ĝĭn′ ĭ a	bĭl′ lion (bĭl′ yun)
spring	wĭl′ low	mĭlk′ man	mĭl′ lion (mĭl′ yun)
chĭʂ′ el	spĭn′ ach	sĭg′ na ture	West Vīr ĝĭn′ ĭ a
lĭn′ den	pĭnch′ ers	sy̆𝔠′ a mōre	ăr ti fĭ′ cial (fĭsh′ al)

ō long, as in gōld.

ōak	Dō′ rą	Jō′ nah	bōwl′ ing
fōur	Rō′ şą	bōat′ ing	Ar ĭ zō′ na
lōan	Nō′ rą	rōw′ ing	sup pōşed′
drōll	ķnōw	Ōk lą hō′ ma	mōre ō′ ver
sōulş	Nō′ ah	clōth′ ing	Wẏ ō′ mĭng
ōweş	cōurse	Ho nō′ rą	pōst′ ŏf′ fĭçe
brō′ ken	Mō′ şĕş	fōur′ teen	Mĭn′ ne sō′ ta

ŏ short, as in nŏt.

ŏf′ ţęn	pŏck′ ets	zo ŏl′ o ġy	im prŏp′ er
sŏl′ id	wąl′ nut	cŏn′ stant	frŏl′ ick ing
Pŏl′ ly	Ğŏd′ frey	Flŏr′ ençe	ŏb′ sti na çy
ŏb′ ject	cŏm′ ma	cŏb′ webş	cū′ ri ŏs′ i ty
squąsh	Ŏr′ e ğŏn	blŏs′ soms	quąd′ ru ped
Ŏs′ ear	bŏr′ row	nŏn′ sense	Wĭs cŏn′ sin
pŏp′ lar	Flŏr′ i da	cŏm′ mon	Prŏv′ i dençe
prŏp′ er	mŏl′ lusk	Ver mŏnt′	Wąsh′ ing ton
Rŏb′ ert	Cŏn′ cord	o pŏs′ sum	de nŏm′ i nā′ tor

o͝o long, as in fo͝od.

tǫ	tw̏ǫ	Lǫu′ is	Rǫ′ pert	sǫre (shǫr)
to͝o	sprǫçe	Lew′ is	sho͝ot′ ing	Mĭs sǫu′ ri

o͝o short, as in fo͝ot.

ho͝oks	lo͝oked	cro͝ok′ ed	bụll′ fĭnch′ eş

ū long, as in mūte.

yew	Ū′ tăķ	Jū′ dith	Tūeş′ day
sūits	Jū′ li a	dis pūte′	nū′ mer ā′ tor
dū′ ly	ūse′ ful	beaū′ tieş	Măs′ sa chū′ setts

ŭ short, as in cŭp.

sŏn	coŭ′ ple	wŏn′ der	Kĕn tŭck′ y
dŭll	bŭn′ dle	coŭr′ aġe	ŏ ver cŏme′

sȯme	trŭst′ ed	Sŭn′ day	mŭl′ ti ple
yoŭng	hŭn̲′ ġry	Mȯn′ day	sȯme′ tĭmeş
ȯn′ ion	nŭt′ ting	cȯm′ pass	Co lŭm′ bi a
(ŭn′ yun)	bŭf′ fa lō	jŭmp′ ing	Co lŭm′ bus
fŭn′ ny	floŭr′ ish	mŭs′ tard	cŭs′ tom erş
bŭzzed	Lȯn′ dȯn	hŭn′ dred	wȯn′ der fu̲l
hȯn′ ey	squir′ rel	dis ȯv′ er	dis ȯoŭr′ aġed
shȯv′ el	(skwŭr′ rel)	roŭgh (rŭf)	Mont gȯm′ er y

û, as in fûrl.

tûr′ nip	nûrs′ er y	fûr′ nished	Thûrş′ day

The diphthong **oi, oy,** as in **oil.**

Ĭl lĭ noiş′ em ployed′

The diphthong **ou, ow,** as in **out.**

bowş	town	bou̲n̲d̲ş	found′ ed
fowlş	ground	trow′ el	show′ er y

CONSONANTS.

ç is soft, like **s** sharp in ġrō′ çer y, nō′ tiçed, căn′ çel.
c is hard, like **k**, in cär′ rў, clī′ māte, con sĭd′ er.
ch is unmarked in pitch′ erş, pûr′ chase, rich′ ly.
ch is hard, like **k**, in schōōl.
çh is soft, like **sh**, in MĬçh′ i ġan.
ğ is hard in ğrāte, ēa′ ğle, ğrȧss, ôr′ ğan.
ġ is soft in hĕdġe′ rōwş, vĭl′ laġe, Ġĕr′ ma nў.
s is sharp in steel, creeps, sōleş, sŭn.
s̲ is vocal in clŭm′ s̲ў, mȯn̲′ keyş, plēaş′ eş.
th is unmarked in three, nôrth, sĕv′ enth, sĭxth.
th is flat in wĕath′ er.
ng is unmarked in stĭng′ ing, plt′ y ing, cŏŏk′ ing.
n̲ is like **ng** in dăn̲′ gleş, Frăn̲k, kăn̲ ga rōō′, ăn̲′ gry.
ph is like **f** in păr′ a ğrăph, prŏph′ ets, ĕl′ e phant.
qu is like **kw** in frē′ quent ly, quĕs′ tion (kwĕst′ yun).
wh is like **hw** in whāle.

SECTION THREE.

I.—DICTATION.

re quires'	po si' tion	spite
ex pe' ri ence	suf fi' cient ly	anx' ious
prac' tice	some' thing	un eas' y
dis' ad van' tage	la' bor	re stric' tions

One of the best things in the world to be is a boy. It requires no experience, though it needs some practice to be a good one. The disadvantage of the position is that it does not last sufficiently long. Just as you get used to being a boy, you have to be something else with a good deal more labor to do, and not half so much fun. Yet in spite of this, every boy is anxious to be a man, and is very uneasy with the restrictions that are put upon him as a boy.

II.—TRADES.

bak' er	trad' er	flo' rist	law' yer
bank' er	bro' ker	mill' er	min' is ter
cob' bler	build' er	doc' tor	gar' den er
butch' er	drug' gist	sol' dier	pro fess' or
mer' chant	car' pen ter	farm' er	black' smith

III.—FROZEN PLANTS.

fro′ zen	suc cess′ ful ly	placed	com plete′ ly
brought	fol′ low ing	im mersed′	thawed
treat′ ed	man′ ner	proc′ ess	in′ ju ry

Frozen plants should never be brought to the fire nor allowed to remain where the sun shines upon them.

A number of plants which were frozen stiff one night, the fire having gone out and the weather grown colder at the same time, were treated very successfully in the following manner: Tubs of cold water were placed in a dark, cold room, and the plants in their pots immersed in the water. By this process they were completely thawed without injury.

IV.—SUFFIXES.*

Fy *= to make;* ***est*** *= most;* ***ful*** *= full of;* ***ment*** *= the act of, the state of being, the thing.*

rar′ e **fy**	pur′ **est**	truth′ **ful**	judg′ **ment**
pu′ ri **fy**	no′ bl**est**	grace′ **ful**	move′ **ment**
fal′ si **fy**	sweet′ **est**	peace′ **ful**	set′ tle **ment**
jus′ ti **fy**	warm′ **est**	thank′ **ful**	gov′ ern **ment**
so lid′ i **fy**	cheap′ **est**	mer′ ci **ful**	de vel′ op **ment**

* A ***suffix*** consists of one or more syllables placed ***after*** the rest of a word.

V.—HOMONYMS.*

base It is a **base** thing to betray a man who has trusted you.—*Prov.*

bass The **bass** of a musical composition is the lowest part.

course Westward the **course** of empire takes its way. —*Berkeley.*

coarse Never declare your opinions in a **coarse** or blunt manner.—*Sir M. Hale.*

caws The raven **caws** at the gun's report.—*Shak.*

cause Not the pain, but the **cause** makes the martyr. —*Prov.*

lane It is a long **lane** that has no turning.—*Prov.*

lain When a piece of iron has **lain** for a long time in one position, it becomes magnetic.

need They that are down **need** fear no fall.—*Prov.*

knead **Knead** well your dough before you bake your bread.—*Prov.*

preys Guilt **preys** upon the mind.

prays He **prays** best who loves most.—*Coleridge.*

praise Who well deserves, needs not another's **praise.** —*Daniel.*

wears Uneasy lies the head that **wears** a crown.—*Shak.*

wares Pleasing **wares** are half sold.—*Prov.*

rein Learn to control yourself, that you need not, like the horse, be guided by a **rein.**

rain Have not thy cloak to make when it begins to **rain.**—*Prov.*

reign In the **reign** of Elizabeth, England was alive with the spirit of discovery.—*Elizabeth Runkle.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

VI.—THE FIRST SNOW-FALL.

be gun′	high′ way	er′ mine	pearl
gloam′ ing	si′ lence	earl	noise′ less
bus′ i ly	fir	poor′ est	flur′ ries
heap′ ing	hem′ lock	ridged	whirl′ ing

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snowbirds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

—*Lowell.*

VII.—PLACES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Pe rụ′	Pä rä gŭaȳ′	Bo lĭv′ ĭ a	Vĕn′ e zuē′ la[2]
Chĭl′ e	Co lōm′ bĭ ä	Păn a mä′	Väl pä raĭ′ so[3]
Bra zĭl′	Ar′ gen tīne	Ec uä dōr′	Rĭ′ o Ja nēi′ ro[4]
Guĭ ä′ nä[1]	Păt′ a gō′ nĭ a	Ụ rụ gŭaȳ′	Pĕr näm bụ′ co

1 ghē ä′ nä 2 vĕn′ e zwē′ la 3 val pä rĭ′ so 4 rĭ′ o ja nē′ ro

VIII.—CLOVES.

cloves	pyr'a mid	per'fume	na'tives
u' su al ly	ob'long	ol'ive	stalks
be tween'	a bun'dant	col'or	val'u a ble
fo'li age	pos sess'	o'dor	sea'son

Cloves are the flower buds of a tree which usually grows to a height of between twenty and forty feet. The tree has a beautiful head of foliage shaped like a pyramid. The leaves are oblong in shape, and possess a strong, sweet perfume.

The ripe fruit of the tree is shaped like an olive. It is of a dark red color, and has an odor of cloves. It is sometimes dried and used by the natives, as are also the broken fruit stalks, but the flower buds are the most valuable part of the tree. They are gathered at the proper season, and dried in the sun.

IX.—SUFFIXES.

Ar, or, er = *one who, more;* ***able, ible*** = *that may be, worthy of, having;* ***less*** = *without;* ***hood*** = *the state of being.*

rip'**er**	for'ci **ble**	aim'**less**	boy'**hood**
old'**er**	sen'si **ble**	fear'**less**	man'**hood**
sail'**or**	mov'**a ble**	fault'**less**	child'**hood**
beg'**gar**	blam'**a ble**	sense'**less**	sis'ter **hood**
work'**er**	laugh'**a ble**	mo'tion **less**	wid'ow **hood**

X.—HAROLD'S LETTER.

drear' y	va' por	fi' nal ly
per haps'	high' er	al though'

Chicago, April 27, 1896.

Dear Willie:

It has been raining very hard all day, and some of the boys staid away from school. Just when it was raining hardest, and we were all thinking it was a very dreary day, what do you think our teacher did? She stopped everything else and began to tell us about the rain.

It really seems wonderful to think that this very water coming

down as rain now, was once, perhaps, part of the Pacific or the Atlantic Ocean.

We were told how the sun takes the water up into the air, and this water or vapor, as it is called, rises higher and higher until it forms clouds and finally falls as rain, or sometimes hail or snow. Did you ever think of that before? Is it not wonderful?

All the boys were glad they had come to school, even although it did rain.

Your friend,

Harold.

XI.—THE COW TREE.

na′ ture	yield′ing	ves′sels	wounds
re mark′a ble	am′ple	col lect′	chil′dren
sights	su pe′ri or	cream′y	ea′ger ly
trav′el er	a midst′	flu′id	veg′e ta ble

Nature has few more remarkable sights for the traveler than that of a tree yielding an ample supply of milk superior to that drawn from the cow. This tree is found in Venezuela. There, amidst the forests, it grows to a height of sixty feet. Every morning the Indians go out with vessels, make deep cuts in the bark, and collect the white, creamy fluid which runs from the wounds.

Men, women, and children all eagerly drink this vegetable milk.

XII.—GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Ire′land	Frânçe	Wāleş
Sc0t′land	Grēeçe	It′a ly
Bĕl′ġĭ um	Tûr′keў	
Swĭt′zer land	Swē′den	
Nĕth′er lands	Aus′trĭ a	
Rŭs′sia (rŭsh′a)	Dĕn′mark	
Greāt Brĭt′ain	Pōr′tu gal	

XIII.—SYNONYMS.*

Synonyms are words which are likely to be confounded, because they have nearly the same meaning.

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

great
large

Great intelligence is not always found in **large** heads.

live
dwell

They **live** long who **dwell** in healthy places.

like
love

Parents **like** to see their children **love** one another.

a'ged
old

An **aged** organist can play the same **old** tunes.

wish
want

Do not **wish** for luxuries, but remember how many even **want** bread.

faults
de fects'

The **faults** of men are often due to **defects** in their education.

rem'e dy
cure

If the **remedy** is applied in time, the **cure** is more easily effected.

re lieve'
aid

We can not always **relieve** pain, but we can in some way **aid** the unfortunate.

mis take'
er'ror
blun'der

A **mistake** is often due to an **error** of judgment, but a **blunder** is due to carelessness.

neg lect'
slight

We may **neglect** a person from carelessness, but to **slight** is an intentional act resulting from dislike.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XIV.—SINGULARS AND PLURALS.

be lief′	be liefs′	cälf	cälves
col′o ny	col′o nies	loaf	loaves
bar′gain	bar′gains	proof	proofs
gal′ler y	gal′ler ies	knife	knives
wit′ness	wit′ness es	dwarf	dwarfs

XV.—FLOATING ISLANDS.

cu′ri ous	pass′ing	con struc′tion	crossed
at tract′	Mex′i co	sim′ple	soil
stran′ger	float′ing	foun da′tion	pro duce′
at ten′tion	ex ceed′ing ly	rush′es	sprin′ kled

One of the most curious things which attract a stranger's attention in passing through Mexico, is the great number of floating islands.

These are exceedingly pretty, and the construction is very simple. The foundation is made of rushes, crossed over one another, forming a sort of float. On this is laid plenty of good garden soil in which the seeds which produce the pretty flowers are sprinkled.

XVI.—HOMONYMS.*

forth Night stretches **forth** her scepter o'er a slumbering world.—*Young.*

fourth The Declaration of Independence was signed on the **fourth** of July, 1776.

fore The **fore** part of a ship is called the bow, the stem, or the prow.

four **Four** eyes see more than two.—*Prov.*

heart A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own **heart.**—*Addison.*

hart The **hart,** panting in the sultry beam, desires the cooling stream.

e'er Let the thing be **e'er** so hard, try, try again.

air O, there is sweetness in the morning **air!**—*Byron.*

heir He is no great **heir** that inherits not his ancestors' virtues.—*Prov.*

ere **Ere** the evening lamps are lighted,
Shadows dance upon the wall.—*Longfellow.*

heel Trust not a horse's **heel,** nor a dog's tooth.—*Prov.*

heal Wounds may **heal,** but not those that are made by ill words.—*Prov.*

mien Vice is a monster of so frightful **mien,**
As to be hated needs but to be seen.—*Pope.*

mean Never say aught but what you **mean.**—*Prov.*

les'son Here's a **lesson** all should learn, try, try, again.

less'en We **lessen** our wants by lessening our desires.
—*Prov.*

ho'ly **Holy** angels guard thy bed.—*Watt.*

whol'ly The past is not **wholly** vain
If, rising in its wrecks, to something nobler we attain.—*Longfellow—adapted.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

slay Though he **slay** me, yet will I trust him.—*Bible.*
sleigh The horse knows the way to carry the **sleigh**
Through the white and drifted snow.—*Child.*

tears He who is unmoved by **tears** has no heart.—*Shak.*
tiers The Greeks used a vessel called a trireme, which had three **tiers** of rowers.

purl Louder and louder **purl** the falling rills.—*Pope.*
pearl There is many a fair **pearl** laid up in the bottom of the sea, that never was seen, and never shall be.—*Bishop Hall.*

ce're al The breadfruit is used by the natives as a **cereal.**
se'ri al A **serial** story is one that appears in parts.

XVII.—SUFFIXES.

En *= made of, to make;* ***ion*** *= act of, state of being;* ***ish*** *= like, somewhat;* ***y*** *= full of, like.*

sof' **ten**	se lec'**tion**	fool'**ish**	dust'**y**
gold'**en**	con fu'**sion**	red'**dish**	rock'**y**
dark'**en**	ed'u ca'**tion**	child'**ish**	cheer'**y**
wood'**en**	con fes'**sion**	green'**ish**	mud'**dy**
earth'**en**	cor rup'**tion**	fe'ver **ish**	sil'ver **y**

XVIII.—TERMS USED IN BOTANY.

pis'til	pet'al	style	pol'len
ca'lyx	se'pal	an'ther	ten'dril
sta'men	o'va ry	stig'ma	ex'o gen
co rol'la	fil'a ment	pet'i ole	en'do gen

XIX.—A HORSE IN SPECTACLES.

nec′es sa ry	eye′ sight	dŏç′ile
safe′ty	serv′ice a ble	ex cit′ed
worth′less	own′er	as ton′ish ment
ac count′	spec′ta cles	a muse′ment
de fect′ive	sat′is fac′to ry	pass′ers-by

It is necessary for the safety of man and horse both, that a horse should be able to see far.

Not long since, a fine horse had become worthless on account of defective eyesight. The animal was so serviceable to its owner that he had a pair of spectacles made for it, with the most satisfactory results.

The animal became as docile as ever, but he excited great astonishment and caused much amusement to the passers-by.

XX.—SUFFIXES.

Ward *= in the direction of;* ***dom*** *= the place where, the state of being;* ***ship*** *= the office of, the state of;* ***ness*** *= the state of being.*

west′**ward**	wis′**dom**	lord′**ship**	rich′**ness**
wind′**ward**	earl′**dom**	ri′val **ship**	bold′**ness**
home′**ward**	free′**dom**	friend′**ship**	glad′**ness**
south′**ward**	king′**dom**	au′thor **ship**	kind′**ness**
north′**ward**	duke′**dom**	part′ner **ship**	clear′**ness**

XXI.—SYNONYMS.*

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

re quest'
ask
beg

To **request** is to **ask** politely; when we **beg** we **ask** with earnestness.

fear' less
brave
bold

A **fearless** man is one who feels no fear; a **brave** man subdues his fear in times of danger; a **bold** man likes to face danger.

calm
peace
qui' et

A sea is **calm** when it is undisturbed; a man is at **peace** when he is free from trouble; a boy is **quiet** when he is perfectly still.

catch' es
seiz' es

A boy **catches** a ball when it falls into his hands, but when he grasps it suddenly, he **seizes** it.

col' or
tint
shade

The **color** of the ribbon was blue with a slight **tint** of red, but the **shade** was not dark enough.

con ceal'
dis guise'
se crete'

A man may be said to **conceal** the facts in a story; to **disguise** his sentiments regarding an event; and to **secrete** stolen goods.

loathe
dis like'
hate

We **loathe** what is offensive; we **dislike** things that are not pleasing; when we **dislike** a person very much we **hate** him.

a bused'
mis used'

A book which is torn and mutilated is **abused,** but one which is read merely for enjoyment and not improvement is **misused.**

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.
NAMES OF MEN.	NAMES OF WOMEN.	NAMES OF PLACES.
Ab′ner	Ad′a line	As′pin wall
A′bra ham	Ad′e la	Blăn′ĕo
Al′lan	Ad e li′na	Bō ğo tä′
Al′len	Ad′e line	Brĕm′en
Ben′e dict	Ag′a tha	Bue′nos Ay′res[1]
Ben′ja min	An nette′	Cȧl lä′ō
Ber′tram	Bar′ba ra	Cä rä′cäs
Dun′can	Car′o line	Cā yĕnne′
Eb′en e′zer	Char′lotte	Dā′ri ĕn
El′dred	Dor′o thy	Fąlk′land (fąk)
E li′as	Eu ge′ni a	Geôrge′town[2]
E′noch	Ger′trude	Glăs′ ğōw
Eus′tace	Hen ri et′ ta	Lä Päz′ (păth)
Ez′ra	Is′a bel	Lä Plä′ tä
Ger′ald	Is a bel′la	Lī′ mä
Ju′li an	Jo an′na	Ma ġĕl′ lan
Ju′li us	Jo han′na	Mon′ te vī′ de o
Le′o pold	Lil′i an	O′ rĭ nō ĕo
Ran′dal	Ma ri′a	Pä rä nä′
Reu′ben	Mil′dred	Qui′to (kee′to)
Rog′er	Ra′chel	Sän ti ä′ğō
Ste′phen (vn)	Sa′rah	Sĭç′ĭ lў
Wal′ter	So phi′a	Thames (tĕmz)

[1] bō′nus ā′riz. [2] jôrj′town.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.
ăb′ jĕct	blā′ tant	dĭ gĕst′	ĭn′ no çĕnt
ab sôrb′	ca nīne′	dĭ lūte′	jäun′ ty[5]
ac cŏst′	cā′ ret	diş ärm′	līthe
ā′ corn	cär′ mīne	dŭc′ tĭle	mĕm′ o ry
a cous′ tics	cās′ ket	dū′ ty	mu şē′ um
ăc (cow) quĭ ĕsçe′	çēr′ taĭn (tĭn)	ē′ qua bly	nōōk
a dĕpt′	ça grĭn′	ex ăct′	ŏn′ ward
a dŭlt′	chās′ tĭşe mĕnt	făc′ to ry	pĭc′ tūre
ad vançe′	çhe mīşe′	făm′ i ly	pō′ e sy
ăġ′ ile	chĕst′ nŭt[2]	făn′ çy	queue (kū)
al lē′ ġiançe	çĭr′ cuit (kĭt)	faṷ′ çet	re çĕss′
al lў′	çĭt′ i zen (zn)	fläunt[3]	re clūse′
ap pâr′ ent	cŏm′ băt a ble	gŏs′ pel	re cruit′
ā′ re à	cŏme′ ly	gŏv′ ern or	rĕp′ a ra ble
ăr′ id	com mănd′	grā′ tis	rĕş′ in
a rō′ mà	cŏm′ plex	grăt′ i tūde	rĕş′ o lūte
är′ ti şan	cŏm′ rāde	grēaş′ y	ro bŭst′
as sūme′	con sūme′	ha bĭt′ ū al	ro mançe′
äunt (änt)	crēa′ ture	hăb′ i tūde	săl′ a ry
bā′ sin (sn)	dāi′ ry	häunch[4]	sā′ li ĕnt
be cauşe′	däunt (dänt)	hĕr′ o ĭne	scârçe
bel′ lows[1]	de şĭst′	hŏm′ aġe	scўthe
bĭs′ cuĭt (kĭt)	dĕs′ ti tūte	hŏs′ pi tal	sē′ riēş

[1] bĕl′ lūs. [2] chĕs′ nut. [3] flănt. [4] hănch. [5] jăn′ ty.

SECTION FOUR.

I.—SUFFIXES.

***Ize** = to make, to give; **ous** = full of, consisting of; **age** = a collection, an allowance for; **al** = relating to.*

civ' i **lize**	por' **ous**	cord' **age**	bru' **tal**
le' gal **ize**	griev' **ous**	herb' **age**	log' ic **al**
fer' ti **lize**	per' il **ous**	bag' **gage**	na' tion **al**
e' qual **ize**	poi' son **ous**	fer' ri **age**	no' tion **al**
mod' ern **ize**	dan' ger **ous**	wharf' **age**	per' son **al**

II.—PHYSIOLOGICAL TERMS.

tis' sue	nu tri' tion	sa li' va	a or' ta
gris' tle	se cre' tion	tho' rax	dor' sal
car' ti lage	res' pi ra' tion	in tes' tine	ar' ter y
di ges' tion	phys' i ol' o gy	ab do' men	ven' tral
mem' brane	mas' ti ca' tion	di' a phragm	en am' el

III.—PREFIXES.*

***A** = on, in, to, at; **mis** = wrong; **ante** = before; **be** = to make.*

a far'	**mis** rule'	**an' te** date	**be** fog'
a top'	**mis** date'	**an' te** room	**be** dim'
a head'	**mis** print'	**an' te** pe' nult	**be** calm'
a sleep'	**mis** be have'	**an' te** chap' el	**be** numb'
a board'	**mis** man' age	**an'te** cham' ber	**be** friend'

* A ***prefix*** consists of one or more syllables placed ***before*** the rest of a word.

IV.—OUR BODIES.

build′ing	paints	cheeks	mor′tar
plas′ter	blood	sil′i ca	lime
i′ron	rud′dy	po tas′sa	re pair′
ma te′ri als	sim′i lar	mus′cles	bones

In building houses, men use iron, plaster, and glass. Similar materials are found in our bodies. Iron helps to give our blood its rich, red color, and to paint such a ruddy glow upon the cheeks and lips. Silica, which helps to make glass, is found in the hair and nails. Potassa, the other helper in glass-making, is found in the blood, in the muscles, and in the fluids of the body. Mortar is made of lime, and our bodies would not stay in repair long if we did not furnish them lime for blood and bones.

V.—SUFFIXES.

Ly *= like, in a manner;* ***ee*** *= one who, one to whom;* ***ant*** *= one who;* ***ity, ty*** *= being, state of being.*

gay′**ly**	trus **tee′**	claim′**ant**	loy′al **ty**
man′**ly**	ref′er **ee′**	as sist′**ant**	cru′el **ty**
fond′**ly**	as sign **ee′**	as sail′**ant**	a bil′**i ty**
brave′**ly**	ab′sen **tee′**	at tend′**ant**	fer til′**i ty**
mer′ri **ly**	com mit′**tee**	ob serv′**ant**	cap tiv′**i ty**

VI.—SYNONYMS.*

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

whole
en tire'

If an orange be cut into parts, all these parts taken together will make the **whole** orange; but, before it was cut, it was **entire.**

di vide'
sep'a rate

To **divide** is to cut into parts; to **separate** is to place these parts at a distance from one another.

take
bring
car' ry

Take this book away and **bring** me the larger one, but **carry** it carefully that you may not drop it.

built
e rect' ed
con struct'- ed

After the house was **built,** a pillar was **erected** in front of it, on the top of which a vane was **constructed** to show the direction of the wind.

tem' per
hu' mor

Even a man of good **temper** would be provoked into an ill **humor** by such actions.

blend
mix

How beautifully the colors of the rainbow **blend!** **Mix** his colors as he may, the painter can not produce such delicate tints.

con' duct
be hav' ior

Conduct refers to our general way of acting; **behavior** to our manner of acting in particular cases.

task
work

A **task** is a particular amount of **work** set before one to be done.

vexed
teased

We are **vexed** to find a thing we have valued broken; we are **teased** by the tickling of a straw.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

VII.—PREFIXES.

Con* = *together, with*; *co, cog for con*; *col, com, cor for con.

con cur′	**co** act′	**col** lect′
con join′	**co** here′	**col** li′ sion
con nect′	**cog**′ nate	**com** press′
con struct′	**co** e′ qual	**cor**′ re late′
con found′	**co**′ in cide′	**cor** re spond′

EXPLANATION.—***Concur*** means to agree with; ***conjoin,*** to join with; ***connect,*** to join together; ***construct,*** to build together; ***confound,*** to mistake together.

Coact, to act together; ***cohere,*** to stick together; ***cognate,*** born together; ***coequal,*** equal with; ***coincide,*** to fall together.

Collect, to gather together; ***collision,*** a coming together; ***compress,*** to press together; ***correlate,*** to relate together; ***correspond,*** to agree with.

VIII.—SUFFIXES.

Ary* = *one who; the place where, relating to*; *ance, ancy* = *state of being, being, that which, quality of*; *ence, ency for ance, ancy.

gran′ **a ry**	al li′ **ance**	ur′ **gen cy**
mil′ i **ta ry**	vig′ i **lance**	el′ o **quence**
em′ is **sa ry**	ig′ no **rance**	in dul′ **gence**
ad′ ver **sa ry**	con′ **stan cy**	oc cur′ **rence**
mis′ sion **a ry**	an noy′ **ance**	de pend′ **ence**

EXPLANATION.—***Granary*** means the place where grain is stored; ***military,*** relating to soldiers; ***emissary,*** one who is sent out; ***adversary,*** one who is adverse or opposed to a thing; ***missionary,*** one who is sent to spread religion.

Alliance, the state of being united; ***vigilance,*** the state of being watchful; ***ignorance,*** the state of being ignorant; ***constancy,*** the state of being constant; ***annoyance,*** that which annoys.

Urgency, the state of being necessary; ***eloquence,*** the quality of speaking forcibly; ***indulgence,*** that which humors; ***occurrence,*** that which occurs; ***dependence,*** the state of being dependent.

IX.—HOMONYMS.

1. **al'tar** = a shrine.
   al'ter = to change.
2. **birth** = coming into life.
   berth = a sleeping place.
3. **find** = to discover.
   fined = punished by a fine.
4. **gilt** = covered with gold.
   guilt = crime.
5. **hale** = healthy; sound.
   hail = frozen rain; to salute.
6. **hew** = to cut; to dry.
   hue = color.
7. **nave**=middle of a church; part of a wheel.
   knave = a rogue.
8. **knew** = did know.
   new = not old.
9. **meat** = animal food.
   meet = to come together.
   mete = to measure.

[*Fill the blanks with the right words from the list above.*]

1. A wise man will endure patiently what he can not ——.
   Many kneel before the —— of curiosity.—*Sprague.*
2. —— is much, but breeding more.—*Prov.*
   A sailor's home is on the water, and his bed, a ——.
3. To —— one man thankful, I will oblige many that are not so.
   —*Addison.*
   If we were —— for all our faults, most of us would be beggars.
4. When men's intents are wicked, their —— haunts them.—*Middleton.*
   Things often seem gold that are but ——.
5. Those who are —— and hearty need not sigh for wealth.
   —— to the chief who in triumph advances.—*Scott.*
   —— brings frost in its trail.—*Prov.*
6. The distance robes the mountain with its azure ——.—*Campbell.*
   And many strokes, though with a little ax,
   —— down and fell the hardest-timbered oak.—*Shakespeare.*
7. He that lives a —— will hardly die an honest man.—*Prov.*
   The —— of a church is generally decorated.
8. I never —— a man cured of inattention.—*Swift.*
   —— brooms sweep well.—*Prov.*
9. Extremes ——. To be cheerful at hours of ——, sleep, and exercise is one of the best precepts of long lasting.—*Bacon.* With what measure ye ——, it shall be measured to you again.—*Bible.*

X.—PICTURE LESSON.*

strat′ a gem	out strip′	a lert′	plumes
har′ di ness	feath′ers	sav′age	jăve′lin
cost′li ness	os′trich		
bush′ man			
ra pid′i ty			
gi gan′tic			
ap proach′			
des′ert			
spear			

* Write a composition suggested by this picture, and containing at least ten of the above words.

XI.—PREFIXES.

Counter, contra *= against;* ***en, em*** *= to make;* ***ex*** *= out;* ***e, ef*** *for* ***ex*** *= out.*

con′tra ry	**en** rich′	**ex** pel′	**e** ject′
con′tra dict′	**en** no′ble	**ex** port′	**e** rase′
coun′ter act′	**en** dan′ger	**ex** pand′	**ef** face′
coun′ter mand′	**em** bold′en	**ex** clude′	**ef** fuse′
coun′ter bal′ance	**en** cour′age	**ex** claim′	**e** merge′

EXPLANATION.—***Contrary*** means being against (opposite); ***contradict***, to speak against; ***counteract***, to act against; ***countermand***, to order against (to cancel an order); ***counterbalance***, to balance against.

Enrich, to make rich; ***ennoble***, to make noble; ***endanger***, to make dangerous; ***embolden***, to make bold; ***encourage***, to give courage.

Expel, to drive out; ***export***, to send out; ***expand***, to stretch out; ***exclude***, to shut out; ***exclaim***, to shout out.

Eject, to cast out; ***erase***, to rub out; ***efface***, to blot out; ***effuse***, to pour out; ***emerge***, to come out.

XII.—GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Mō bīle′	Clēve′ land	An năp′ o lĭs
Chī cạ′gō	Mŏnt′ rē ạl′	Çĭn′ çĭn nä′ ti
Ha văn′ a	Sȳr′ a cuse′	Wĭl′ mĭng ton
Pōrt′ land	Sa văn′ nah	Sche nĕe′ ta dy
Brŏŏk′ lyn	Pĭtts′ bûrg	Phĭl′ a dĕl′ phĭ a
O lym′ pĭ a	Mĭl wạu′ kēe	Worces′ ter (wo͝os)

XIII.—ABBREVIATIONS.

dit′ to, Do.	bar′ rel, Bbl.	a mount′, Amt.
sen′ ior, Sr.	bal′ ance, Bal.	re ceived′, Rec′d.
jun′ ior, Jr.	cred′ it or, Cr.	man′ u script, MS.
debt′ or, Dr.	an′ swer, Ans.	man′ u scripts, MSS.

XIV.—FRANCES'S LETTER.

prom' ised there' fore con ven' ient ram'bles

Chicago, Sept. 14, 1896.

My dear Teacher:

I promised to write you about my new school, and I shall therefore do so at once.

Everything is very large and convenient here, but I do not find it as homelike as our little country school. There are no more rambles through the woods to find the beautiful leaves and flowers, and to try to discover their names.

But now we are learning about

something else which is even more interesting to me than botany,— our bodies.

We do not need the woods and fields to find examples for this study, so after all we get along very well.

Please write me about all the little girls and boys whom I knew in your school. Give them my regards and tell them I shall be glad to see them again in the summer.

Your loving pupil,

Frances.

XV.—SUFFIXES.

Ist *= one who;* ***an, ian*** *= one who, relating to;* ***ster*** *= one who;* ***ry*** *= state of being, art of, place where, condition of.*

art′**ist**	Chris′**tian**	song′**ster**	ri′val **ry**
pi an′**ist**	mu si′**cian**	team′**ster**	sur′ger **y**
lin′gu**ist**	his to′ri **an**	huck′**ster**	slav′er **y**
the′o **rist**	Eu′ro pe′**an**	game′**ster**	col′lier **y**

EXPLANATION.—***Artist*** means one who practices art; ***pianist,*** one who plays the piano; ***linguist,*** one who is versed in languages; ***theorist,*** one who forms theories.

Christian, relating to Christ; ***musician,*** one who is skilled in music; ***historian,*** one who writes history; ***European,*** one who lives in Europe.

Songster, one who sings; ***teamster,*** one who drives a team; ***huckster,*** one who sells small wares; ***gamester,*** one who gambles.

Rivalry, the state of being a rival; ***surgery,*** the art of cutting; ***slavery,*** the condition of a slave; ***colliery,*** the place where coal is mined.

XVI.—PREFIXES.

A, ab, abs *= from, away;* ***inter*** *= between;* ***fore*** *= before;* ***de*** *= down, from.*

a vert′	**in′ter** val	**fore** tell′	**de** ject′
ab′sent	**in ter** line′	**fore** cast′	**de** part′
ab duct′	**in ter** cede′	**fore**′sight	**de** pose′
ab solve′	**in ter** rupt′	**fore**′noon′	**de** duce′

EXPLANATION.—***Avert*** means to turn from; ***absent,*** being away; ***abduct,*** to lead away; ***absolve,*** to loose from.

Interval, a time between; ***interline,*** to line between; ***intercede,*** to plead between; ***interrupt,*** to break between or into a conversation.

Foretell, to tell beforehand; ***forecast,*** to plan beforehand; ***foresight,*** a seeing before; ***forenoon,*** before noon.

Deject, to cast down; ***depart,*** to go from; ***depose,*** to put down; ***deduce,*** to reason from.

XVII.—HOMONYMS.

1. **peace** = quiet; rest.
   piece = a part.
2. **plain** = simple; level land.
   plane = even; level; flat.
3. **red** = a color.
   rĕad = did rēad.
4. **rhyme** = verse.
   rime = hoarfrost.
5. **sale** = act of selling.
   sail = to pass over the water in a vessel.
6. **scene** = view.
   seen = beheld.
   seine = a fishing net.
7. **sense** = prudence.
   cents = copper coins.
8. **vain** = proud; useless.
   vane = a weathercock.
   vein = a cavity in the earth; a blood vessel.
9. **wave** = to move to and fro.
   waive = to forego.

[*Fill the blanks with the right words from the list above.*]

1. From prudence —— from —— abundance comes.—*Prov.*
   A —— of muslin is ten yards.
2. A —— figure has length and breadth, but no thickness.
   Express thyself in ——, not doubtful words.—*Dryden.* Little by little on fertile ——, ripens the harvest of golden grain.—*Luella Clark.*
3. The large —— moon shone like a ruby.—*Longfellow.* What is twice —— is better remembered than what is transcribed.—*Johnson.*
4. —— is not an essential of good poetry.—*Brooke.*
   Winter comes with frost and ——.
5. He that will not —— till dangers are over will never put to sea.—*Prov.*
   How gladly would we buy time were it for ——.
6. Vice, to be hated, needs but to be ——.—*Pope.* The fisherman's —— is his best friend. A charming —— of nature is displayed.
7. It is often by the saving of —— that dollars are amassed. Common —— in an uncommon degree, the world calls wisdom.—*Coleridge.*
8. A —— shows the direction of the wind. In —— he craves advice who will not follow it.—*Prov.* In men as in soils there is sometimes a —— of gold that the owner knows not of.—*Swift.*
   The sudden turn may stretch the swelling ——.
9. Long may the star-spangled banner still ——.—*F. Key.*
   True generosity will often —— its own claims to oblige others.

XVIII.—AIR AND OUR BODIES.

wash′er wom′an	en′trance	stair′way
im por′tant	nos′trils	for′eign ers
ar′is to crat′ic	por′ti co	guards′ men
per′son age	o′pen ings	sta′tioned

The washerwoman of the beautiful house which we call our body is a very important and aristocratic personage, and has a special entrance for herself. Her name is "Air."

Here she comes, all sweet and pure and bright, and enters the two round openings, called the nostrils, under the portico (the nose); then she climbs a winding stairway up and back. If she is cold, this warms her somewhat, and if any foreigners, such as particles of dust, are trying to enter with her, they are kept out by guardsmen (the hairs) stationed there.

XIX.—TROUBLESOME PLURALS.

so′lo	so′los	ba′sis	ba′ses (sēz)
ax′is	ax′es (ēz)	o′a sis	o′a ses (sēz)
ve′to	ve′toes	in′dex	in′di ces (sēz)
fo′cus	fo′ci	the′sis	the′ses (sēz)
for′mu la	for′mu læ	cup′ful	cup′fuls
to ma′to	to ma′toes	spoon′ful	spoon′fuls

XX.—SUFFIXES.

***Ate** = one who, being, having; **ate** = to make, to give; **ive** = one who, having the power, **ing**; **eer, ier** = one who.*

cu'**rate**	lo'**cate**	sport'**ive**	cash'**ier**
del'e **gate**	frus'**trate**	fu'gi **tive**	fur'ri **er**
grad'u **ate**	reg'u **late**	ad he'**sive**	cloth'**ier**
for'tu **nate**	dec'o **rate**	ef fect'**ive**	en gi **neer'**
des'per **ate**	pop'u **late**	de tect'**ive**	auc'tion **eer'**

EXPLANATION.—***Curate*** means one who has the cure of souls; ***delegate,*** one who is sent to act for another; ***graduate,*** one who takes a degree; ***fortunate,*** having fortune; ***desperate,*** being in despair.

Locate, to give a place; ***frustrate,*** to make vain; ***regulate,*** to give rules; ***decorate,*** to give ornament; ***populate,*** to make full of people.

Sportive, sporting (gay); ***fugitive,*** one who flies; ***adhesive,*** having the power to stick; ***effective,*** having the power to accomplish; ***detective,*** one who finds out things.

Cashier, one who keeps the cash; ***furrier,*** one who deals in furs; ***clothier,*** one who sells clothing; ***engineer,*** one who tends an engine; ***auctioneer,*** one who sells at an auction.

XXI.—PREFIXES.

***Dis** = to take from, away, apart, not; **di, dif** for **dis**; **post** = after; **per** = through.*

dis pel'	**dif'** fer	**post'** act'	**pe** ruse'
dis sect'	**di** vert'	**post'** date'	**per** sist'
dis tract'	**dif** fuse'	**post** pone'	**per** vade'
dis hon'or	**di** gress'	**post'** script	**per** ceive'

EXPLANATION.—***Dispel*** means to drive away; ***dissect,*** to cut apart; ***distract,*** to draw away; ***dishonor,*** to take away honor.

Differ, to alter from; ***divert,*** to turn from; ***diffuse,*** to pour or spread out; ***digress,*** to go apart.

Postact, an after act; ***postdate,*** to date after; ***postpone,*** to place after; ***postscript,*** something written after the rest.

Peruse, to read through; ***persist,*** to persevere through all; ***pervade,*** to go through; ***perceive,*** to see through.

XXII.—SYNONYMS.*

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

a bove'
o'ver
up on'
be yond'

Trees frequently grow **above** a wall, and their branches sometimes hang **over** it, or rest **upon** it, but they seldom stretch much **beyond** it.

paint
dye

To **paint** a thing is to spread a coat of coloring matter over it; to **dye** it is to impart color to the substance.

gen'ius
tal'ent

A man who composes beautiful music has a **genius** for music, but he who merely plays well has a **talent** for it.

haste
hur'ry

A man may be in **haste,** and still do things right; but doing things in a **hurry** confuses him.

per form'
act

Those who are always careful to **perform** their duties **act** wisely.

like
ad mire'

We do not always **like** those whom we **admire.**

a gree'
con sent'

Though I **agree** with you in opinion, I can not **consent** to your doing this.

a void'
shun

Avoid entering into a quarrel, and **shun** those of quarrelsome dispositions.

know
ac quaint'ed

We **know** any persons of whom we have heard, but we are not **acquainted** unless we have met and spoken with them.

cour'age
res'o lu'tion
for'ti tude

A man has **courage** to meet danger: **resolution** to carry out a plan; **fortitude** to endure pain.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.
NAMES OF MEN.	NAMES OF WOMEN.	NAMES OF PLACES.
Au gus' tine	A man' da	Al' le ghā' ny
Au gus' tus	Ar' a bel' la	Al' len town
Bar' na by	Be lin' da	Bĭng' ham ton
Chris' to pher	Ca mil' la	Bloom' ing ton
Clau' di us	Ce cil' i a	Brĭdge' pōrt
Clem' ent	Cla ris' sa	Chärleş' ton
Con' stan tine	Con' stance	Chĕl' sēa
Cor ne' li us	Cor ne' li a	Co hōeş'
Cўr' il	Di' nah	Cov' ing ton
Cy' rus	El' e a nor	Dăv' en pōrt
Da ri' us	E liz' a beth	Fall Riv' er
E li' sha	Er' nes tine	Glouces' ter (glŏs)
Em man' u el	Geor' gi an' a	Ho bō' ken
E ze' ki el	I' nez	In' dĭ ăn ăp' o lĭs
Fer' di nand	Jo' seph ine	Lĕav' en worth
Fer nan' do	Ju' li et	Lĭn' coln(lĭnk' ŭn)
Fred' er ick	Lu' ci a	New Or' le ans
Ga' bri el	Ma' ri anne'	O lўm' pĭ a
Geof' frey (jef)	Mar' i on	Păt' er son
Giles	Ma thil' da	Pē ō' rĭ a
God' dard	Mir' i am	Săe ra mĕn' to
Im man' u el	Phe' be	Serăn' ton
Jer' e mi' ah	Rho' da	St. Paul'
Leon' ard	The re' sa	Vĭcks' bûrg

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.
ab lū′ tion	eon ġēn′ ial	quạr′ rel
ab struṣe′	eŏn′ ie al	quē′ ry
ae elī′ mat ed	eŏm′ ment	răr′ i ty
ăe′ eu rate	de çī′ sive	sär′ eăṣm
ad jūre′	dē′ tăil	săt′ īre
ad vĕn′ ture	dŏḡ′ mȧ	sŏl′ açe
ăl′ le ḡo ry	ef fĕc′ tu al	sŏm′ ber
al lŏp′ a thy	ĕp′ oeh	squā′ lôr
äl′ mond (ä′ mund)	fī năn̈çe′	stăt′ ue
ȧ mĕn′ i ty	frạught	sŭb′ tile
a pŏs′ tle (pŏs′ sl)	ī dē′ a	sŭb′ tle (sŭt′ l)
ā′ pri eŏt	jo eōse′	täunt
ăq′ ue dŭet (ăk′ we)	kĭln (kĭl)	tĕn′ a ble
ā′ que oŭs	lā′ tent	thē′ a ter
as sĭd′ ū ous	lăt′ tĭçe	thē′ o ry
ăt′ ti tūde	mĭ nūte′ ly	ū′ ni sȯn
băp′ tiṣm	nĕs′ tle (nĕs′ l)	ūṣ′ aġe
be quēath′	ŏr′ i ġĭn	va gā′ ry
boun′ te oŭs	pȧs′ tor	vĕn′ i ṣon
bọu quet′ (bọ kā′)	pȧs′ ture	vī′ and
bruṣe	pā′ thŏs	vie′ to ry
çhăn de liēr′	pē′ o ny	wạl′ rus
chiēf′ tain	pôr′ çe lain	wēa′ ry
chŏe′ o late	quạl′ i ty	wrēathe

SECTION FIVE.

I.—PREFIXES.

Pre* = *before*; *pro* = *for, forward, forth, out*; *sub, suc, suf, sup* = *under.

1 **pre**′fix	6 **pro** duce′	11 **suf** fuse′
2 **pre** pay′	7 **pro** ceed′	12 **sup** port′
3 **pre** dict′	8 **pro** voke′	13 **sup** press′
4 **pre** side′	9 **pro** tract′	14 **suc** cumb′
5 **pre** judge′	10 **pro** claim′	15 **sub** scribe′

EXPLANATION.—1 means something fixed before; 2, to pay beforehand; 3, to tell beforehand; 4, to sit before; 5, to judge beforehand.

6, to bring forth; 7, to go forward; 8, to call forth; 9, to draw out; 10, to shout out.

11, to pour under (to cover with a fluid); 12, to hold under; 13, to press under (to keep in); 14, to yield under; 15, to underwrite.

II.—PREFIXES.

A, ad, as* = *to*; *ob, of, op* = *against, in the way*; *circum* = *around, surrounding.

1 **a** vow′	6 **ob** ject′	11 **cir**′**cum** fuse′
2 **a** dapt′	7 **of** fend′	12 **cir**′**cum** vent′
3 **ad** join′	8 **op** pose′	13 **cir**′**cum** spect
4 **as** cend′	9 **op** pugn′	14 **cir**′**cum** scribe′
5 **ad** ja′cent	10 **ob** trude′	15 **cir**′**cum** stance

EXPLANATION.—1 means to vow to; 2, to fit to; 3, to join to; 4, to climb to; 5, lying near to.

6, to throw against; 7, to strike against (to displease); 8, to place against (to check); 9, to fight against; 10, to thrust against.

11, to pour around; 12, to come around (deceive); 13, looking around (cautious); 14, to write around (to inclose); 15, the condition of things surrounding an event.

III.—RUST.

be comes'	un'ion	re moved'	ac'tion
rail'ings	ox'y gen	lay'er	con tin'ues
ex'cel lent	quick'ly	at tacked'	grad'u al ly
il'lus tra'tion	cor rod'ed	pres'ent	mas'sive
formed	sur'face	ac'tive	crum'ble

We all know how, in the course of years, iron becomes rusty. The rusty iron railings on the street form an excellent illustration. This rust is a compound substance formed by the union of the oxygen of the moist air with the iron.

What happens to the railings happens also, though not so quickly, to many rocks. A crust of corroded rock forms on their surfaces, and when it is removed by the rain, a fresh layer of rock is attacked by the ever present and active oxygen.

This action continues until gradually the most solid and massive rocks crumble away.

IV.—WORDS USED IN GRAMMAR.

verb	par'ti ci ple	neu'ter	pars'ing
noun	con junc'tion	syn'tax	pros'o dy
ad'verb	prep'o si'tion	ar'ti cle	syn op'sis
pro'noun	nom'i na tive	rel'a tive	a nal'y sis
ad'jec tive	in'ter jec'tion	pos sess'ive	pred'i cate

V.—LATIN ROOTS.*

***Ag, act** = act, do, perform; **ann** = year; **am** = love.*

1 a′**gent**	6 **an′**nals	11 en **am′**or
2 en **act′**	7 **an′**nu al	12 **am′**o rous
3 trans **act′**	8 **an** nu′ i ty	13 **am′**a teur
4 **a** gil′ i ty	9 per **en′**ni al	14 **a′**mi a ble
5 **ac′** tu ate	10 **an′**ni ver′sa ry	15 **am′**a to ry

EXPLANATION.—1 means a person acting for another; 2, to perform; 3, to perform; 4, quickness of doing things; 5, to induce to do.

6, yearly records; 7, yearly; 8, a yearly allowance; 9, lasting through all years; 10, a day coming every year.

11, to excite with love; 12, affected by love; 13, a lover of fine arts; 14, lovable; 15, relating to love.

VI.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Ced, cess** = yield, go; **art** = skill, art, trick; **dent** = tooth.*

1 re **cede′**	6 **art′**ful	11 **dent**
2 ac **cede′**	7 **art′**less	12 **den′**tal
3 pre **cede′**	8 **ar′**ti san	13 in **dent′**
4 **ces′**sion	9 **ar** tis′ tic	14 **den′**tist
5 pro **ces′**sion	10 **ar′**ti fice	15 in′**den** ta′tion

EXPLANATION.—1 means to go back; 2, to yield to; 3, to go before; 4, act of yielding; 5, a going or marching forth.

6, full of tricks; 7, without trick; 8, one who is skilled in a trade (a mechanic); 9, pertaining to art; 10, trick.

11, a mark like one made by a tooth; 12, pertaining to teeth; 13, to impress as with teeth; 14, one who treats teeth; 15, an impression as by teeth.

* The root of a word is its principal part from which it was originally formed. Many of these roots change their form slightly, for the sake of ease in utterance, before the various terminations. The bold-faced letters represent the root or the modified root.

VII.—HOMONYMS.*

groan Dire was the tossing, deep the **groan.**—*Milton.*

grown Those trees that have **grown** most slowly have the longest continuance.—*Atterbury.*

some There is not a moment without **some** duty. —*Cicero.*

sum The hour doth **sum** up the moments.—*Bacon.*

stile Help the lame dog o'er the **stile.**—*Prov.*

style In character, in manners, in **style,** in all things, the supreme excellency is simplicity.—*Longfellow.*

bur'y Let the dead past **bury** its dead.—*Longfellow.*

ber'ry His palfrey was as brown as is a **berry.**—*Chaucer.*

man'ner Air and **manner** are more expressive than words.—*Richardson.*

man'or The land belonging to a nobleman was formerly called a **manor.**

road That is a wise delay which makes the **road** safe.—*Prov.*

rowed Then he said, "Good-night," and with muffled oar,
Silently **rowed** to the Charlestown shore.—*Long.*

rode Into the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred.—*Tennyson.*

veil The **veil** which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy.—*Lytton.*

vale There lies a **vale** in Ida lovelier than all the valleys of Ionian hills.—*Tennyson.*

pause Think before you speak, **pause** before you act.

paws The bee and the serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his **paws.**—*More.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

VIII.—LATIN ROOTS.

Duc, duct = *lead, bring*; ***fac, fact*** = *make, do, act*; ***pon, posit*** = *put, place.*

1 in **duce′**	6 **fact**	11 op′ **po site**
2 prod′ **uct**	7 af **fect′**	12 op **po′** nent
3 re **duc′** tion	8 per **fect′**	13 ex′ **po si′** tion
4 con **duct′** or	9 **fa** cil′ i ty	14 de **pos′ i** to ry
5 con **du′** cive	10 ef′ **fi** ca′ cious	15 prop′ **o si′** tion

EXPLANATION.—1 means to lead to do; 2, a thing brought forth; 3, a bringing down (act of making less); 4, one who leads; 5, leading to.

6, a thing done (a reality); 7, to act upon; 8, to make complete; 9, ease of doing a thing; 10, acting readily.

11, placed against; 12, one placed against another (a rival); 13, a placing forth (exhibition); 14, a place where things are kept for safe keeping; 15, a thing placed before one for consideration.

IX.—LATIN ROOTS.

Fer, lat = *carry, bear, bring*; ***pell, puls*** = *drive, beat*; ***port, portat*** = *carry, bring.*

1 re **fer′**	6 pro **pel′**	11 **por′** ter
2 suf′ **fer**	7 **pul** sa′ tion	12 im **port′**
3 col **late′**	8 re **pul′** sive	13 re **port′** er
4 pref′ **er** ence	9 ex **pul′** sion	14 **port′** a ble
5 **fer** ti li za′ tion	10 com **pul′** sion	15 **port** fo′ li o

EXPLANATION.—1 means to carry back; 2, to bear; 3, to bring together; 4, a bearing before (liking better); 5, the act of making a thing bear plentifully.

6, to drive forward; 7, a beating; 8, driving away (forbidding); 9, act of driving out; 10, a driving together (forcing).

11, one who carries things; 12, to bring in from abroad; 13, one who carries news; 14, that may be carried; 15, a case for carrying loose papers.

X.—LETTER OF APPLICATION.

ap ply′	con vince′	mis for′ tunes
ad′ ver tise	per mis′ sion	ap′ pli ca′ tion
va′ cant	prin′ ci pal	con′ sid er a′ tion
in′ ter view	com pelled′	re la′ tion

New York, Jan. 6, 1896.

Messrs. Jones & Cutter,

16 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

Gentlemen:

I beg to apply for the position which you advertise as vacant. If you will grant me an interview, I believe I can convince you of my ability to do the work.

I have permission to refer you to Mr. Jno. Elton, the principal

of the school which I have just been compelled to leave, owing to misfortunes at home.

I trust this application will meet with a favorable consideration on your part, and that I shall hear from you in relation to it.

Yours truly,

Arthur Sherburn.

148 E. 17th St.

XI.—TROUBLESOME PLURALS.

sheaf	sheaves	lar'va	lar'væ
ech'o	ech'oes	cuck'oo	cuck'oos
he'ro	he'roes	pul'ley	pul'leys
car'go	car'goes	ter'mi nus	ter'mi ni
mot'to	mot'toes	tor na'do	tor na'does
grot'to	grot'toes	me men'to	me men'tos

XII.—SYNONYMS.*

[Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.]

cen'sure
blame

A due amount of **censure** for our faults often leads to improvement, but unjust **blame** is harmful as well as cruel.

grave
se'ri ous

Matters of **grave** import should be discussed in a **serious** mood.

di rect'
guide

Signposts **direct** men, but they do not **guide** them.

ac'cu rate
pre cise'

An architect may make an **accurate** estimate of material required without being able to fix its **precise** cost.

al low'
per mit'

Employers should not **allow** themselves any infraction of rules which they do not **permit** in their employees.

pru'dence
dis crĕ'tion

In suits at law it is a mark of **prudence** to leave the management to the **discretion** of our counsel.

se lect'
pre fer'

We are not always able to **select** the things we would **prefer.**

speak
con verse'

Those who think before they **speak,** can always **converse** well.

clas'si fy
ar range'

When we **classify** plants, we must place all of one kind together, but if we merely wish to **arrange** them prettily, we need not do this.

sin'gu lar
re mark'a ble

It is **singular** that during my journey of 5,000 miles no **remarkable** incident occurred.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XIII.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Trah, tract** = draw; **ven, vent** = come; **vert, vers** = turn.*

1 re **tract'**	6 ad' **vent**	11 in **vert'**
2 ex **tract'**	7 pre **vent'**	12 ad **vert'**
3 **trac'** tion	8 in ter **vene'**	13 a **ver'** sion
4 con **tract'**	9 con **ven'** tion	14 **ver'** sa tile
5 **tract'** a ble	10 con'tra **vene'**	15 con **vert'** i ble

EXPLANATION.—1 means to draw back; 2, to draw out; 3, a drawing; 4, to draw together; 5, easily drawn.

6, a coming; 7, to come before (to hinder); 8, to come between (to hinder); 9, a coming together; 10, to come against (to hinder).

11, to turn upside down; 12, to turn to; 13, a turning away from (dislike); 14, easily turning from one thing to another; 15, that may be turned.

XIV.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Tend, tens** = stretch; **ten, tent** = hold, keep; **spec, spect** = see, look, behold.*

1 **ten'** sion	6 re **tain'**	11 as' **pect**
2 dis **tend'**	7 **ten'** ant	12 **spec'** ter
3 sub **tend'**	8 **ten'** ure	13 de **spise'**
4 **tend'** en cy	9 ab **stain'**	14 re' tro **spect**
5 ex **ten'** sion	10 con' **tents**	15 ex' **pec** ta' tion

EXPLANATION.—1 means a stretching; 2, to stretch out of shape; 3, to stretch under; 4, a stretching or leaning toward; 5, a stretching out.

6, to keep; 7, one who holds (occupies) a house; 8, a holding; 9, to keep from; 10, that which is held.

11, look; 12, something seen (a vision); 13, to look down upon; 14, looking back; 15, act of looking for.

XV.—ELEMENTS.

min'er als	el'e ments	mat'ter	tast'ed
com posed'	com'bi na'tions	group	liq'uids
writ'ten	con'sti tutes	gas'es	sol'ids

Just as written words are composed of letters, so minerals are made up of elements, and as the same letters in different combinations make different words, so the same elements differently combined make different minerals.

All the matter that constitutes the soil, rocks, water, air, etc., in the world is made up of elements. Some of these elements can not be seen when alone. This group we call gases. Some can be seen, felt, and tasted. These are the liquids and solids.

XVI.—CHANGE OF ACCENT.

NOTE.—Some words, though spelled alike, are differently accented to form different parts of speech. The letter *n* indicates that the word is a noun; *v* a verb, and *a* an adjective.

ac'cent	(*n*)	com'pact	(*n*)	in'crease	(*n*)
ac cent'	(*v*)	com pact'	(*a*)	in crease'	(*v*)
cem'ent	(*n*)	con'cert	(*n*)	al ter'nate	(*a*)
ce ment'	(*v*)	con cert'	(*v*)	al'ter nate	(*v*)
in'cense	(*n*)	con'trast	(*n*)	at'tri bute	(*n*)
in cense'	(*v*)	con trast'	(*v*)	at trib'ute	(*v*)

XVII.—MINERALOGICAL TERMS.

ō′nyx	fu′si ble	tur quois′ (koiz)	mal′le a ble
quartz	sul′phur	cam′phor	an′thra cite
nick′el	feld′spar	di′a mond	ben′zine (zĭn)
cop′per	bis′muth	gneiss (nīs)	bi tu′mi nous
pew′ter	flex′i ble	am′e thyst	in flam′ma ble

XVIII.—CONTRACTIONS.

[*Write these contractions and the words from which they are formed.*]

I'll	he'll	'twas	you'll
it's	isn't	won't	hasn't
he's	we'll	we've	hadn't
let's	ne'er	didn't	you've
he'd	can't	shan't	mayn't

XIX.—LATIN ROOTS.

Claud, claus = *close, shut, end;* ***cent*** = *one hundred;* ***decem*** = *ten.*

1 **clois′**ter	6 **cen′**tu ry	11 **dec′i** mal
2 in **clude′**	7 **cen′**ti ped	12 **dec′i** mate
3 ex **clu′**sive	8 **cen** tu′ri on	13 **de cem′** vir
4 ex **clu′**sion	9 per **cent′**age	14 **dec′i** mal′ly
5 con **clu′**sion	10 **cen′**te na ry	15 **dec′i** me′ter

EXPLANATION.—1 means a place shut off from the rest of the world; 2, to shut in; 3, shutting out; 4, the act of shutting out; 5, the end.

6, one hundred years; 7, an insect with a hundred (?) legs; 8, a commander of a hundred men; 9, an allowance on a hundred; 10, pertaining to one hundred.

11, numbered by ten; 12, to take one in ten; 13, one of ten rulers of Rome; 14, by tens; 15, the tenth part of a meter.

XX.—ORDER.

Messrs. Black & Barstow,
63 Pacific St., Rome, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me to-day the following articles:

1 bag Flour . .	*$ .80*
1 bbl. Potatoes. .	*1.75*
8½ lbs. Sugar @ 10¢	*.85*
1 gal. Molasses .	*.80*
1 pt. Vinegar . .	*.05*
	$3.75

Inclosed find three dollars and seventy-five cents ($3.75) to pay for the above. If the goods

prove satisfactory, I shall order all my groceries from you.

Yours truly,

Wm. Jackson.

19 Atlantic Av.

XXI.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Bene** = good; **male** = bad, ill, evil; **prim** = first.*

1 **ben'e** fit	6 **mal** treat'	11 **prime**
2 **ben'e** fi'cial	7 **mal'**con tent	12 **prim'**er
3 **be nef'**i cent	8 **ma lev'**o lent	13 **pri'**ma ry
4 **ben'e** fac tor	9 **mal'e** fac'tor	14 **pri me'** val
5 **be nev'**o lence	10 **mal'e** dic'tion	15 **prim'**i tive

EXPLANATION.—1 means a good deed; 2, good (advantageous); 3, doing good; 4, one who does good; 5, good will.

6, to treat ill; 7, ill-contented; 8, evil-minded; 9, one who does evil; 10, a bad saying (a curse).

11, first-rate; 12, a child's first book; 13, relating to a first class; 14, of the first age; 15, first.

XXII.—HISTORICAL TERMS.

es'cort	cap'tain	vol'un teer'	dec'la ra'tion
sen'try	ser'geant (sarj)	en count'er	con sti tu'tion
de feat'	mus'kets	lieu ten'ant	for'ti fi ca'tion
of'fi cer	com'pa ny	gun'pow der	in'de pend'ence
en'e my	cam paign'	com mand'er	ad'min is tra'tion

XXIII.—SYNONYMS.*

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

de lude'
mis lead'
de ceive'

We often **delude** ourselves or **mislead** others unintentionally, but when we **deceive** it is done purposely.

de fend' ed
pro tect' ed

A fortress is **defended** by its guns, and **protected** by its walls.

la ment'
grieve

Those who **lament** the loudest over the loss of friends do not always truly **grieve** the most.

rest
re pose'

We may **rest** in any position, but we are only in **repose** when we lie down.

ram' ble
wan' der

When we **ramble** we **wander** aimlessly from place to place.

sur pass' es
ex cels'

One thing **surpasses** another in beauty; a person **excels** another in merit.

cost' ly
val' u a ble

All **costly** things are not **valuable**; the most useless are often the most expensive.

re main' der
bal' ance

The work had been so carelessly done that it took the **remainder** of the day to **balance** the accounts.

dis cov' ered
in vent' ed

James Watt **discovered** the power of steam, and **invented** the steamboat in which this power was used.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.
NAMES OF MEN.	NAMES OF WOMEN.	NAMES OF PLACES.
A lon'zo	A me'li a	Al gē'rĭ a
An'tho ny	Be'a trice	Äl'taĭ
Bri'an	Cath'er ine	A rā'bi a
Bru'no	Chris ti'na	Bär'ea
Je rome'	Cor de'li a	Bôr'nē ō
Jon'a than	Co rin'na	Caĭ'ro (kī)
Josh'u a	Deb'o rah	Căl eŭt'ta
Jo si'ah	Do rin'da	Çēy lŏn'
Lau'rence	Dor'o the'a	E'ġўpt
Law'rence	Le o no'ra	Eū phrā'tēş
Li'o nel	Le ti'ti a	Ğăn'ġēş
Lu'ci an	Lu cin'da	Hĭm ä'la ya
Lu'do vic	Lu cre'ti a	Jä'va
Lu'ther	Lyd'i a	Je rū'sa lĕm
Mau'rice	Mag'da lene	Mĕe'ea
Mor'gan	Mi ran'da	Mō'eha
Na than'i el	Ol'ive	Mō rŏe'eō
Nich'o las	Pa'tience	Păp'ụ a
Nor'man	Pau li'na	Pĕr'sĭ a (shĭ)
Ol'i ver	Phyl'lis	Phĭl'ĭp pĭne
Os'mond	Pris cil'la	Sa hä'ra
Ow'en	Pru'dence	Sụ mä'trä
Ro'land	Re bec'ca	Trĭp'o lĭ
Ru'dolph	Ro sa'li a	Yĕn'i sę'i

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.
a bey′ançe	ĕg′ nĭ za ble	găs′ e oŭs
a ĕrŏs′ tic	ĕon dō′ la to ry	glŏb′ ule
ăf′ flu ence	ĕŏn dō′ lence	hĭd′ e oŭs
a gäpe′	ĕŏn frŏnt′	hŏs′ tage
ag nŏs′ tic	ĕon′ sta ble	lōath′ some
ăl′ ter ĕā′ tion	dĕs′ e ĕrāte	lū′ ĕra tĭve
ăn′ i lĭne	dĭl′ i gençe	lū′ na çy
ăn′ o dȳne	dĭ plō′ ma çy	lus′ cious (lŭsh′us)
an tĭp′ o dēş	dĭs′ çi plĭne	măt i née′ (nā)
ăp′ er ture	dis dāin′	mĕĕh′ an ĭst
a pŏl′ o gĕt′ ic	dĭ shĕv′ el	me mō′ ri al
ăp′ ro pōs′ (pō)	dī′ verse ly	mēn′ ial
awk′ ward	dŏç′ i ble	mĕr′ chan dīşe
bär bā′ ri an	dŏl′ or oŭs	mĭl′ li nĕr y
brĕth′ ren	do māin′	mŏd′ u late
brō′ mĭde	en grōss′	mŭl′ ti tūde
brō′ mĭne	fä′ ther	nĕph′ ew (nĕf′ ū)
brŏn ĕhī′ tis	fär′ ther	nū′ tri mĕnt
ĕăm′ e ō	făth′ om	ŏb′ du rate
ĕăr′ rĭage (rĭj)	fĕt′ id	ôr′ de al
ĕăt′ sup	fĭ dĕl′ i ty	pre çēd′ en çy
ça rāde′	flim′ şy	prē′ çinct
ĕhăşm	găl′ lant ly	quĕr′ ụ loŭs
ĕlīque (klēk)	ğal lănt′ ly	re stōr′ a tĭve

SECTION SIX.

I.—TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR.

ger'und	de clen'sion	im per'a tive
pos'i tive	in dic'a tive	con'ju ga'tion
syn'the sis	ap'po si'tion	com par'a tive
in flec'tion	sub junc'tive	mod'i fi ca'tion
tran'si tive	su per'la tive	ex clam'a to ry
aux il'ia ry	de clar'a tive	in'ter rog'a tive

II.—TERMS USED IN DRAWING.

spi'ral	tri'an gle	per spec'tive
el lipse'	spher'ic al	me chan'ic al
ra'di us	i sos'ce les	e'qui lat'er al
ob lique' (lēk)	di ag'o nal	sym met'ric al
sca lene'	di am'e ter	quad'ri lat'er al
par'al lel	hor'i zon'tal	per'pen dic'u lar

III.—TERMS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

en'er gy	ve loc'i ty	phĭ los'o phy
fric'tion	po ten'tial	cen trif'u gal
spe cif'ic	chem'ic al	mo men'tum
af fin'i ty	re sist'ance	in er'ti a (shĭ)
phys'ic al	mo lec'u lar	e'qui lib' ri um
co he'sion	cen trip'e tal	con'ser va'tion

IV.—NATURAL FORCES.

gran′ite	gi′ants	ir′re sist′ i ble
leagues (lēg̃z)	ac cept′	trans ports′
sur round′ed	grav′i ta′tion	bowl′ders
o blig′ing	la′ bor ers	ice′berg

The hero in the fairy tale had a servant who could eat granite rocks, another who could hear the grass grow, and a third who could run a hundred leagues in half an hour. So man in nature is surrounded by a gang of obliging giants who can accept harder stints than these. There is no porter like gravitation, who will bring down any weight you can not carry, and if he wants aid, knows how to get it from his fellow-laborers. Water sets his irresistible shoulder to your mill, or to your ship, or transports vast bowlders of rock, neatly packed in his iceberg, a thousand miles.—*Emerson.*

V.—GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Bĕrne	O dĕs′sa	Leīp′sĭe
Rhōne	Côr′sĭ ca	Cạu′ca sŭs
Mạl′ta	Căs′pĭ an	Stŏck′hōlm
Gĕn′o a	Pўr′e nēeş	Mĕd′ĭ ter rā′ne an
Vĕn′içe	Sär dĭn′ĭ a	Dnies′ter (nēs′ter)
Seine (sān)	Ap′en nīneş	Dnie′per (nē′per)

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

VI.	VII.	VIII.
ab hor'rence	fa rī'na	pin'na cle
a bridg'ment	fe roc'i ty	pit'e ous
a cad'e my	hand'ker chief	pit'i ful
ac cess'i ble	ha rangue'	rat'i fi ca'tion
ac knowl'edg ment	im'mo late	rec'ol lec'tion
ac'qui esce'	in'de ci'sion	sat'el lite
ac quire'	in del'i ble	scis'sors
ac quit'	in'nu en'do	sal'a ble
ad mis'si ble	jeop'ard y (jĕp)	sher'iff
cal'um ny	lic'o rice	sta'tion a ry
cat'e go ry	main'te nance	sta'tion er y
change'a ble	ma neu'ver	tan'ta lize
chang'ing	mar'i time	te nac'i ty
Christ'mas	min'i a ture	tes'ti fy
de ceit'	non'pa reil' (rĕl)	tor'tures
de fen'si ble	oc'u list	tres'pass er
def'er ence	par'a site	triv'i al
del'e ble	ped'a gogue	tu reen'
ef'fer vesce'	per suade'	vac'il late
em bar'rass	pet'ri fy	va'ri e gate
er ro'ne ous	phar'ma cy	ve'he ment ly
ex ten'u ate	phos'phor us	vet'er an
fa ce'tious	pro lif'ic	wor'ship er
fal'la cy	phy si'cian	wrought

IX.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Plic, plicat** = fold, unite; **cred, credit** = believe; **dic, dict** = tell, speak.*

1 **pli'** ant	6 **creed**	11 e' **dict**
2 com' **pli cate**	7 **cre'** dence	12 ad **dict'**
3 ac com' **plice**	8 **cred'** i ble	13 **dic'** tate
4 com **pli'** ance	9 dis **cred' it**	14 ver' **dict**
5 mul' ti **plic'** i ty	10 **cred'** u lous	15 **dic'** tion a ry

EXPLANATION.—1 means folding, (flexible); 2, to fold together (entangle); 3, one united with another; 4, a uniting with (submission); 5, a uniting many times (great variety).

6, articles of belief; 7, belief; 8, worthy of belief; 9, to disbelieve; 10, apt to believe.

11, that which is spoken by some authority (a decree); 12, to tell to (to devote to); 13 to tell (give commands); 14, a telling (decision of the jury); 15, a book that tells (a book of words).

X.—GREEK ROOTS.

***Chron** = time; **graph** = write; **auto** = self.*

1 **chron'** ic	6 **graph'** ic	11 **au'** top sy
2 **chron'** i cle	7 en **grave'**	12 **au' to** crat
3 **chron'** i cler	8 **graph'** ite	13 **au' to** graph
4 **chro nol'** o gy	9 lith' o **graph**	14 **au ton'** o my
5 syn' **chro** nous	10 mon' o **graph**	15 **au tom'** a ton

EXPLANATION.—1 means of long time or duration; 2, a record in the order of time; 3, a recorder of events in the order of time; 4, the science of time; 5, happening at the same time.

6, well written; 7, to cut, or write in; 8, a metal which writes or makes a mark; 9, a print from a writing (drawing) on stone; 10, a written account of one particular thing.

11, seeing a thing one's self; 12, one who has all power in himself; 13, one's own handwriting; 14, the power of self-government; 15, a self-moving machine.

XI.—SYNONYMS.*

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

cheer' ful
gay

A person who has not a **cheerful** disposition may be **gay** at certain times.

schol' ar
pu' pil
dis ci' ple

A bright **scholar** is not always an obedient **pupil.** A **disciple** is one who follows another in opinion or doctrine.

com' mon
gen' er al
u' ni ver' sal

The ability to read and write is so **common** an attainment in this country, that we may pronounce it **general,** though by no means **universal.**

spec' i men
sam' ple

A **specimen** represents a class of things; a **sample** is a part of one thing.

dis sem' bler
hyp' o crite

A **dissembler** conceals what he is; a **hypocrite** feigns to be what he is not.

con tent' ed
sat' is fied

Many men are **contented** even though they have not all they want, but they are not **satisfied** unless their desires are gratified.

char' ac ter
rep' u ta' tion

Our **reputation** is not always an index of our **character.** A man of poor **character** may gain a good **reputation.**

dif' fer en ces
dis tinc' tions

It is often useless to try to make **distinctions** where there are no great **differences.**

com mu' ni- cate
re veal'

We may **communicate** to a friend a thing he already knows, but to **reveal** is to disclose something unknown.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XII.—SOME DIFFICULT HISTORICAL NAMES.

Pĭerçe	Bûr goyne′	Çhăm plāin′
Căb′ot	Co lŭm′bus	Ō′gle thorpe
Mȯn rōe′	Lä fa yĕtte′	Cär tier′ (tyā)
Lä Sälle′	Bŭ-eh an′an	Nar vä′ĕz (eth)
Fĭll′mōre	Vĕr rä zä′nī	Mar quette′ (kĕt)
Făr′ra gŭt	Corn wa̤l′lis	Jo li et′ (Zho le ā′)

XIII.—MUSICAL TERMS AND COMPOSERS.

ban′jo	mel′o dy	Lĭszt[1]	Schṳ′bert
tre′ble	clar′i net′	Vêr′dī	Be̤e′thō ven[2]
pi ä′no	so prä′no	Hāy′dn	Go̤u nod′ (nō)
gui tar′	har′mo ny	Hăn′del	Çho pin′ (păN)
vi′o lin′	tam′bour ine′	Mo zärt′	Mĕn′dels sōhn

XIV.—COMPOUND WORDS WITH AND WITHOUT HYPHENS.*

rail′way	head′ache	self-con′scious
eye′ sight	with draw′	clothes′ horse
day′break	wher ev′er	look′ing-glass
o′ver awe̤′	in′as much′	head′ quar ters
else′where	witch′-ha zel	nev′er the less′
where′fore	black′board	not′with stand′ing

[1] lĭst [2] bā′tō ven

* Any word made up of two or more separate words is called a compound word. Most compound words which are very common are written without a hyphen.

XV.—HOMONYMS.*

loan Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For **loan** oft loses both itself and friend.—*Shak.*

lone Silence settles wide and still,
On the **lone** wood and mighty hill.—*Scott.*

frieze The heaven's breath smells wooingly,
No jutting **frieze** is here.—*Shak.*

freeze Pure alcohol will not **freeze.**—*Silliman.*

wrest Our country's cause that drew our swords,
Now doth **wrest** them from our hands.—*Addison.*

rest Knowledge is not a couch whereon to **rest** a searching spirit.—*Bacon.*

pour On the cornfield grain doth **pour,**
Ripening grain for summer store.

pore Healthfulness requires that every **pore** in the body be kept clean and free from dust.

sere Fruits are ripe in autumn; leaves are **sere** and red.

sear The melancholy days have come, with meadows brown and **sear.**—*Bryant.*

seer Go preach to the coward, thou death-telling **seer.**
—*Campbell.*

meed Thanks, to men of noble minds, is honorable **meed.**
—*Shak.*

mead In genial spring, beneath the quivering shade,
The cooling vapors breathe along the **mead.**—*Pope.*

slight You can not expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you **slight.**—*Locke.*

sleight Those lookers-on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's **sleight.**—*Butler.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
ag'gre gate	diş'cern'i ble	plague
al'ien ate (yĕn)	dis'syl lab'ic	poign'ant (poin)
al lot'ted	drom'e da ry	por'poise (pŭs)
al lot'ment	ed'i ble	poul'tice
all'spīçe	e jac'u la'tion	pro ce'dure
al'pha bet	ex on'er ate	prof'fered
a nal'o ġy	ex u'ber ant	prog'e ny
an'ti mo ny	fe lic'i tous	pu'tre fy
a pol'o ġize	for'fei ture	res'er voir (vwôr)
ap pro'pri ate	fru gal'i ty	res'ur rec'tion
ar'a ble	gon'do lier'	ret'i cence
bal'lot ed	griev'ance	sol'e cism
car niv'o rous	har'ass	sol'emn
chrys'a lis	hei'nous (hā)	so lic'i tude
col'on nade'	im mu'ta ble	stu'pe fy
con'tour	in vei'gle (vē)	su'per sede'
con tri'tion	ir're triev'a ble	sur'rep ti'tious
coun'sel or	i tin'er ant	ter'ma gant
coun'ter feit (fĭt)	liq'ue fy	tran quil'li ty
cȯv'et ous	mis'chie'vous	trans fer'a ble
cres'cent	mor'tise	typ'ic al
crys'tal lize	mu'ci lage	vac'ci nate
de priv'a ble	nov'ice	venge'ance
di lem'ma	os'cil late	vo li'tion

XIX.—LATIN ROOTS.

Rump, rupt = *break, burst*; ***volv, volut*** = *to roll*; ***corpor*** = *body.*

1 ab **rupt'**	6 e **volve'**	11 **corps** (kōr)
2 **rum'** ple	7 **vol'u** ble	12 **corpse**
3 **rup'** ture	8 **vo lut'** ed	13 **cor'po** ral
4 e **rup'** tion	9 ev'**o lu'** tion	14 **cor'po** rate
5 ir **rup'** tion	10 rev'**o lu'** tion	15 **cor po're** al

EXPLANATION.—1 means broken off (short); 2, to break (to crease); 3, a breaking; 4, a bursting out; 5, a bursting in.

6, to unroll (unfold); 7, rolling (fluent); 8, having a turned or spiral scroll; 9, act of unrolling or unfolding; 10, a rolling round (entire change).

11, a body of soldiers; 12, a dead body; 13, relating to the body; 14, formed into a body or association; 15, having a body.

XX.—GREEK ROOTS.

Polis = *city*; ***polit*** = *citizen*; ***log*** = *speech, words, reason, science*; ***path*** = *feeling, diseases.*

1 **po lice'**	6 **lo gi'** cian	11 **ap'a thy**
2 **pol'i ty**	7 eu'**lo** gize	12 **pa thet'** ic
3 **pol'i** tic	8 di'a **logue**	13 sym'**pa thy**
4 me trop'**o lis**	9 syl'**lo** gism	14 an tip'**a thy**
5 cos'mo **pol'i** tan	10 dox **ol'o** gy	15 **pa** thol'o gy

EXPLANATION.—1 means a city officer; 2, a form of government of a city or state; 3, belonging to the citizens or to the state; 4, the chief city; 5, a citizen of the world (one who is at home in any city).

6, one who reasons; 7, to speak of in terms of praise; 8, a speech between two people; 9, a form of reasoning; 10, words of glory to God

11, want of feeling; 12, exciting feeling or pity; 13, fellow-feeling; 14, a feeling against; 15, the science of diseases.

XXI.—HOMONYMS.*

dew The flower is sweet when washed with morning **dew.**—*Byron.*

due Respect is **due** to our elders.

bred A noble mother must have **bred** so brave a son. —*Campbell.*

bread **Bread** is the staff of life.—*Swift.*

gild To **gild** refined gold or paint the lily,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.—*Shakespeare.*

guild A **guild** is an association of men of the same class for mutual aid and protection.

seem Things are not what they **seem.**—*Longfellow.*

seam The coat was without **seam.**—*Bible.*

cite The devil can **cite** Scripture for his purpose. —*Shakespeare.*

sight O loss of **sight,** of thee I most complain.—*Milton.*

site A stone marks the **site** of the house.—*Irving.*

fain Who ever saw the workman wield his saw must

feign **fain** admit his skill he does not **feign.**—*Watson.*

fane The arrow upon its gilded vane,
Is true to its master, as faith to **fane.**—*Taylor.*

as cent' The right path of a virtuous and noble education is laborious only at the first **ascent.**—*Milton.*

as sent' Faith is the **assent** to any proposition on the credit of the proposer.—*Locke.*

ceil'ing The thickened sky like a dark **ceiling** stood. —*Milton.*

seal'ing So they went and made the sepulcher sure, **sealing** the stone and setting a watch.—*Bible.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XXII.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Leg, lect** = read, gather, choose; **curr, curs** = run; **mitt, miss** = send, leave.*

1 e **lect'**	7 re **cur'**	13 re **mit'**
2 **le'** gion	8 **cur'** rent	14 **mis'** sive
3 se **lect'**	9 **cur'** so ry	15 **mis'** sion
4 **lec'** ture	10 re **course'**	16 o **mis'** sion
5 **leg'** i ble	11 pre **cur'** sor	17 re **mit'** tance
6 **el'** i **gi** ble	12 ex **cur'** sion	18 com **mis'** sion

EXPLANATION.—1 means to choose; 2, a gathering (a body of soldiers); 3, to choose: 4, a discourse read or spoken; 5, that can be read; 6, fit to be chosen.

7, to run back (happen again); 8, a running stream; 9, running about (hasty); 10, a running to something for aid; 11, a forerunner; 12, a running (going) out.

13, to send back; 14, a letter sent; 15, a sending out; 16, a leaving out; 17, a sum of money sent; 18, to send with something (to appoint).

XXIII.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Vid, vis** = see, look; **scrib, script** = write; **aud, audit** = hear.*

1 **vis'** it	6 **scribe**	11 **au'** di ble
2 **vi'** sion	7 de **scribe'**	12 **au'** di tor
3 **vis'** age	8 **scrib'** bler	13 **au'** di ence
4 re **vi'** sion	9 **scrip'** ture	14 **au'** di to ry
5 su' per **vise'**	10 pre **scrip'** tion	15 in **au'** di ble

EXPLANATION.—1 means to go to see; 2, sight; 3, the looks (the countenance); 4, a looking over; 5, to overlook.

6, one who writes; 7, to write down; 8, one who writes carelessly; 9, a writing (Bible); 10, a written remedy for sickness.

11, that can be heard; 12, a hearer; 13, those assembled to hear; 14, an assembly of hearers; 15, that can not be heard.

XXIV.—LETTER.

New York, Oct. 20, 1896.

Miss Dora F. Cummins,
44 No. Front St., Phila., Pa.

Dear Madam:

We have this day sent to your address, via Adams' Express, the books ordered in your letter.

Inclosed you will find an invoice, amounting to ten dollars and twelve cents ($10.12).

Hoping that they may arrive in good condition, we are,

Yours resp'y,

A. S. Barnes & Co.
111 William St.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
ab bre' vi ate	ca lam' i tous	in' can des' cent
a bol' ish	cal' cu la ble	in' con test' a ble
ab ste' mi ous	can' di date	lar' ce ny
ac' ci dent	ca' pa bil' i ty	lat' er al
ac cord' ance	ca pit' u late	leg' a cy
ac' cu sa' tion	ca pri' cious	leth' ar gy
a chiev' a ble	car' a van	lin' e age
ad' age	ca ress'	man' age a ble
a dapt' a ble	daf' fo dil	mar' riage
ad' e quate	dam' age a ble	mar' vel ous
ad just' ment	dan' de li' on	neg' li gence
ad mon' ish	de cid' u ous	ne go' ti ate
ad ver' tise ment	de fray' ment	no to' ri ous
ag glom' er ate	earth' quake	nour' ish ment
ag' gra va' tion	ec cle' si as' tic	o be' di ence
ag' o niz ing	ec' sta sy	o bit' u a ry
ap' pre hen' sive	ex as' per ate	o paque'
bal' lad	fal la' cious	op pres' sion
bal loon'	fal' li bil' i ty	or' a cle
bal' us trade	fas' ci na' tion	or' di nance
bank' rupt cy	gen' er os' i ty	ord' nance
bay' o net	ge om' e try	stip' u la' tion
bel lig' er ent	ges tic' u late	tour' na ment
bi' ased	gib' bous	ver mil' ion

XXVIII.—SYNONYMS.

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

va'grant
beg'gar

A **vagrant** should not be called a **beggar** unless he actually begs.

clear
plain
ev'i dent
ob'vi ous
man'i fest

A **clear** thing can be seen in all its bearings; a **plain** thing is seen without study or reflection; what is **evident** must be seen by every one; what is **obvious** is forcibly seen; and what is **manifest** strikes the mind at once.

tran'si to ry
tran'sient
fleet'ing

Transitory represents a thing as short at best; **transient,** as liable to pass away; **fleeting,** as in the act of taking flight. Life is **transitory,** its joys are **transient,** its hours are **fleeting.**

dis loy'al ty
trea'son

He who deceives his master is guilty of **disloyalty,** but he who betrays his country commits **treason.**

bar'gain
a gree' ment
con'tract

A **bargain** is an **agreement** to transfer a right. A **contract** is a written **agreement** of any kind.

so lic'it
en treat'
be seech'
im plore'
sup' pli cate

Men **solicit** favors by virtue of their interest in one another; they **entreat** by the use of arguments; they **beseech** with great earnestness; they **implore** from a sense of great distress; they **supplicate** with a feeling of absolute dependence.

jeal'ous
en'vi ous

We are **jealous** of what is our own; we are **envious** of what is another's.

XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.
NAMES OF MEN.	NAMES OF WOMEN.	NAMES OF PLACES.
Ab′sa lom	Ab′i gail	Bĕl′grāde
Al′ex an′der	Ach′sa	Bĭr′mĭng ham (ŭm)
Am′brose	An′toi nette′	Bĭs′cay
Ar′chi bald	Au re′li a	Bŏs′pō rŭs
E′phra im	Chlo′e	Brŭs′selş
I sa′iah	Cic′e ly	Chrĭs′ti ä′ni ä
Ray′mond	Clem′en tĭne	Cŏn stăn′tĭ nō′ple
Reg′i nald	Cyn′thi a	Co′pen hā′gen
Rod′er ick	De′li a	Crĭ mē′a
Sam′son	Ev′e lĭne	Ed′in burgh (bŭr′ro)
Se bas′tian	Ger′al dĭne	Hāgue (hāg)
Sig′is mund	Har′ri et	Hăm′bûrg
Sim′e on	Hul′dah	Lĕg′hôrn
Sol′o mon	O phe′li a	Mōn′te nẹ′grō
Syl′van	Rŏs′a lind	Mū′nĭch
The′o bald	Rŏs′a mond	Pĕsth
The′o dore	Se li′na	Rŏt′ter dăm
Tim′o thy	The′o do′ra	Rọu mā′ni a
Ti′tus	Va le′ri a	Sĕr′vĭ a
To bi′ah	Vic to′ri a	Va lĕn′ci a (shĭ a)
Val′en tine	Vi′o la	Ver sāilleş′
Vin′cent	Vir gin′i a	Vi ĕn′na
Viv′i an	Wil′hel mī′na	Vŏl′gä
Win′fred	Win′i fred	Wạr′sạw

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.
ac çĕs′so ry	dўs′en tĕr′y	ĭn′te ġer
ad hē′ġion	ē′ċo nŏm′ic al	ir′re fut′a ble
ăḡ′ḡran dīze	ĕm′en dā′tion	ĭr′re mē′di a ble
ap′pro bā′tive	em pĭr′ie	ĭr rĕp′a ra ble
ăpt′i tude	en frăn′chĭse	ī′so lāte
är′ċhīves	e nīḡ′mȧ	lĭn′e a mĕnt
be trŏth′al	ĕq′ui paġe	mi ċrŏs′ċo py
blăck′ guärd (blăg)	ĕx′i ġençe	mĭs ċŏn′struẹ
blăs′phe moŭs	ĕx′pli ċa ble	mŏr′al ist
buoy′ant (bwoi)	fĕm′i nĭne	năs′çent
bur lesque′	fu nē′re al	o bēi′sançe
ċăp′il la ry	ġăr′rụ loŭs	o bĕs′i ty
ċa prīce′	ġlū′ċōse	ŏr′i fĭçe
ċăr′i ċa ture	ġlўç′er ĭne	pā′tron ĕss
ċăt′a răct	in çī′ṣor	pĕr′emp to ry
çhăp′er ōn	im′be çīle	pre ċa′ri ous
çhär′la tan	ĭm′ma tūre′	prē′ma ture′
ċhĭ mē′ra	ĭm plā′ċa ble	prŏmpt′i tūde
ċhŏr′is ter	in ċŏg′ni tō	pro ṣā′ ie
ċō ăḡ′u lāte	ĭn′ċere ment	prọv′en
ċŏn′tu ma çy	in′fa moŭs ly	quạr tĕtte′
ċon′tu me ly	in fēr′a ble	quī ĕs′çent
de crĕp′it	in hēr′ent	quī′nīne
dĭs′so lu ble	in quīr′y	re fŭl′gent

SECTION SEVEN.

I.—WORDS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT.

tar' iff	sen' a tor	par' lia ment
pa sha'	mon' arch	de moc' ra cy
may' or	con' gress	ăr' is toc' ra cy
sul' tan	pres' i dent	ad journ' ment
re' gent	sȯv' er eign (in)	re pub' lic an
vice' roy	ol' i gar' chy (gark)	rep' re sent' a tives

II.—WORDS RELATING TO LAW.

cli' ent	ac quit' tal	af' fi da' vit
eq' ui ty	at tor' ney (tûr)	de fend' ant
plain' tiff	bar' ris ter	tes' ti mo ny
pen' al ty	ad' vo cate	ex' e cu' tion
ju di' cial	sum' mons	leg' is la ture
re prieve'	cov' e nant	im pan' el ing

III.—DISEASES.

croup	ma la' ri a	dys pep' si a
drop' sy	lum ba' go	phthī' sis (tī)
asth' ma (ăst)	hys ter' ics	er' y sip' e las
mea' sles	ep' i lep' sy	diph the' ri a
ca tarrh'	de lir' i um	pneu mo' ni a
chol' e ra	pa ral' y sis	rheu' ma tism
pleu' ri sy	ap' o plex' y	con sump' tion

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

IV.	V.	VI.
ag gres'sion	ex tol'	min'i a ture
a lac'ri ty	ex'tri ca'tion	mis'cel la'ne ous
am bas'sa dor	fa tigue'	mort'gage (môr)
ap pall'ing	fea'si ble	mu nic'i pal
ap'pe tite	fic ti'tious	op'tion al
ap pre'ci ate	fierce'ness	phe nom'e non
ap prox'i mate	form'al ly	plumb'er
ar'chi tec'ture	fort'night	pro'lŏgue
ar'gu ment	fra ter'nal	pro pen'si ty
bois'ter ous	friv'o lous	proph'e cy
cal'i ber	gor'geous	proph'e sy
cat'a logue	her ba'ceous	prot'es tant
com'mis sa ry	in'nate	quad'ru ple
com pat'i ble	in stinc'tive	req'ui site
con cil'i ate	in'ti ma cy	scab'bard
con'de scen'sion	in'tri ca cy	scal'lop (skŏl)
con fed'er a cy	ir'ri ga'tion	seam'stress
con fut'a ble	ĭ tal'i cize	se di'tion
dis'so lu'tion	joc'u lar ly	si'mul ta'ne ous
dis'til la'tion	kid'nap er	thresh'old
di vis'i ble	knap'sack	tyr'an ny
dom'i cile (sĭl)	li'a bil'i ty	u nique' (nēek)
do min'ion	mag'is trate	va nil'la
ɘm'a nate	mil'lion aire'	vouch safe'

VII.—LATIN ROOTS.*

***Cad, cas** = fall; **reg, rect** = govern, rule; **spir, spirat** = breathe.*

cas cade'	**rec'** ti tude	**spir' it** u al
ac' **ci** dent	di **rect'** o ry	**as' pi ra'** tion
oc **ca'** sion	cor **rec'** tion	dis **pir' it** ing
cas' u al ly	**reg'** u la' tion	con **spir'** a cy
co in' **ci** dence	in cor' **ri gi** ble	**spir' it** u al ize

VIII.—GREEK ROOTS.

***Mon, mono** = one, alone; **meter, metr** = measure; **astr** = star.*

mon' ad	**me' ter**	**as'** tral
mon' o logue	**met'** ric al	**as' ter** isk
mon' as ter' y	pe rim' **e ter**	**as** trol' o gy
mo nop' o lize	ba rom' **e ter**	**as** tron' o my
mo not' o nous	ther mom' **e ter**	**as** trom' e ter

IX.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Voc, vocat** = call; **mov, mot** = move; **omni** = all.*

re **voke'**	re **mote'**	**om' ni** bus
e quiv' **o** cal	e **mo' tion**	**om nis'** cient
vo cif' er ate	pro **mo' tion**	**om nip'** o tent
vo cab' u la ry	com **mo' tion**	**om niv'** o rous
prov' **o ca' tion**	im **mov'** a ble	**om nip'** o tence

* In these and the following similar lessons, consult the dictionary, trace out the meaning of each word, and show the application of the root.

X.—SYNONYMS.*

[Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.]

rid'i cule
de ride'

A man may **ridicule** without any unkindness of feeling, but he who **derides** shows a contempt for the object he ridicules.

par'don
for give'ness

We beg **pardon** for a slight offense, but if we have done wrong, we should ask **forgiveness.**

ed'u ca'tion
in struc'tion
breed'ing

Education implies the development of all our faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical; **instruction** furnishes the mind with knowledge; while **breeding** refers only to conduct.

hab'it
cus'tom

At first, smoking was only a **habit** among a few people; but it has now grown into a **custom** among the nations of the earth.

a bom'i na ble
de test'a ble

An **abominable** thing excites aversion; a **detestable** action, hatred.

mor'ti fi ca'tion
vex a'tion
cha grin'

An exposure of a disgraceful action will often cause **mortification**; disappointments are always attended with more or less **vexation**; a request that is disagreeable to us may often cause us a momentary **chagrin.**

com'pli ment
flat'ter y

A **compliment** is often sincere and may arise from true regard, but **flattery** is always false or exaggerated praise.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XI.—HOMONYMS.*

raise	Poesy doth **raise** and erect the mind.—*Bacon.*
raze	Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseased,— **Raze** out the written troubles of the brain? —*Shakespeare.*
rays	Affliction is the good man's shining scene, Prosperity conceals his brightest **rays.**—*Young.*
thyme	I know a bank whereon the wild **thyme** blows.—*Shakespeare.*
time	We take no note of **time** but from its loss. —*Young.*
clime	The **clime** of our kindred is dearest to us.
climb	To **climb** steep hills requires slow pace at first. —*Shakespeare.*
done	Little by little all tasks are **done.**—*L. Clark.*
dun	Death is a ceaseless **dun** who waits on all, but waits for none.—*Shakespeare.*
cast	John was **cast** into prison.—*Bible.*
caste	A **caste** is a class of society.
throne	Here I and sorrows sit, here is my **throne;** Bid kings come bow to it.—*Shakespeare.*
thrown	Had we but lasting youth and time to spare, Some might be **thrown** away on fame and war.—*Dryden.*
com'ple-ment	History is the **complement** of poetry. —*Sir J. Stephens.*
com'pli-ment	A **compliment** never succeeds so well as when it is indirect.—*Campbell.*
cal'en dar	Death keeps no **calendar.**—*Prov.*
cal'en der	A **calender** gives a smooth surface to **paper.**

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XII.—DICTATION EXERCISE.*

How a boy is the master of **society! Independent, irresponsible,** looking out from his corner on such people and facts as pass by, he tries them and sentences them on their **merits,** in the swift, **summary** way of boys, as good, bad, interesting, silly, eloquent, **troublesome.** He never **cumbers** himself about **consequences,** about interests; but gives an independent, **genuine** verdict.—*Emerson.*

XIII.—DICTATION EXERCISE.

In many respects the **situation** of man on the globe over which he has obtained control is exceedingly remarkable. Compared with its other **denizens,** he seems, if we regard only his physical constitution, in almost every respect their inferior. No other animal passes so large a portion of its **existence** in a state of absolute **helplessness,** or falls in old age into such **protracted** and **lamentable imbecility.** To no other warm-blooded animal has nature denied that **indispensable** covering without which the **vicissitudes** of a temperate climate and the **rigors** of a cold one are equally **insupportable,** and to scarcely any other animal has she been so sparing in **external weapons,** whether for attack or **defense.**—*Herschel.*

XIV.—DICTATION EXERCISE.

Destitute alike of speed to avoid the aggressions of his **voracious foes** and of arms to **repel** them, tenderly **susceptible** of **atmospheric** influences, and unfitted for the coarse **aliments** which the earth affords **spontaneously;** during at least two thirds of the year, even in temperate **climates,**—man, if **abandoned** to mere instinct, would be of all creatures the most destitute and **miserable.**—*Herschel.*

* See Notes to Teachers, p. v.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XV.	XVI.	XVII.
al' le ga' tion	e' lec tric' i ty	par' ox ysm
an' chor age	el' e men' ta ry	ped' i cle
a pos' ta sy	e lic' it	pit' i a ble
ar raign' ment	fraud' u lence	pla' gia rize
as cend' en cy	fres' co	ple be' ian
as cer tain'	fron' tis piece	pneu mat' ic
as sas' sin ate	gyp' sy	prac' ti ca ble
as so' ci a' tion	glo' ri ous	pre co' cious
bul' le tin	gra tu' i tous	ra pa' cious
ca tas' tro phe	gro tesque'	rem' i nis' cence
cau' ter ize	guilt' i ness	sat' u ra' tion
cem' e ter' y	hic' cough (hĭk kŭp)	si' phon
con' stel la' tion	im plic' it	skill' ful
con' sum mate	in' flu en' tial	slaugh' ter
con' tra ri wise	in' ge nu' i ty	sub' ter ra' ne an
con' va lesce'	in gen' u ous	su' per sti' tious
cor' re spond' ence	in iq' ui ty	sur' plus
coun' te nance	in i' ti ate	sur' plĭce
cour a' geous	li cen' ti ate	thor' ough
dis' qui si' tion	mach' i nate	un' a bridged'
du' bi ous	or' tho dox	val' ance
dusk' i ness	os' se ous	wain' scot
ef face' a ble	os' tra cize	whis' tler
e las' tic' i ty	out ra' geous	world' li ness

XVIII.—SYNONYMS.

[Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.]

per'se vere'
con tin'ue
per sist'

To **persevere** is to **continue** in a course in spite of discouragements, from a desire to obtain an end; to **persist** is to **continue** from a determination not to give up.

per'ti nac'i ty
ob'sti na cy

Pertinacity of will is often a desirable quality, but **obstinacy** against all reason is foolish.

ac com'pa ny
at tend'
es cort'

We **accompany** those with whom we go as company; **attend** those whom we wait upon or follow; and **escort** those whom we **attend** with a view to protect.

com'pe ti'tion
em'u la'tion

Competition is the struggle of several people for the same object; **emulation** is an ardent desire for superiority.

ac com'plish
a chieve'
ef fect'
ex'e cute

We **accomplish** an end or object; **achieve** an undertaking; **effect** a purpose; and **execute** a design.

ob struc'tion
ob'sta cle

We can remove an **obstruction**, but an **obstacle** must be surmounted.

in trude'
ob trude'

To **intrude** is to go to a place uninvited; to **obtrude** is to thrust one's opinions upon another.

per ceive'
dis cern'

We may **perceive** two men from afar without being able to **discern** which is the one and which the other.

XIX.—LATIN ROOTS.

Migr, migrat = wander; liter = letter; sec, sect = cut.

mi'grant	**lit'er** a ry	**sec'tor**
em'i grant	**lit'er** al ly	bi **sect'**
mi gra'tion	il **lit'er** ate	**sec'tion**
im'**mi grant**	ob **lit'er** ate	**seg'**ment
mi'gra to ry	**lit'er** a ture	in'ter **sect'**
em'i gra'tion	al **lit'er a'**tion	dis **sec'tion**

XX.—GREEK ROOTS.

Hydr = water; gramm = writing; pater, patr = father.

hy'drant	ep'i **gram**	**pa'tri** ot
hy'dro gen	di'a **gram**	**pa ter'** nal
hy drau' lics	tel'e **gram**	**pa'tri** arch
hy'dro stat'ic	mon'o **gram**	**pat'ri** mo ny
hy drom' e ter	pro'**gramme**	ex **pa'tri** ate
hy'dro pho'bi a	**gram mat'** ic al	com **pa'tri** ot

XXI.—LATIN ROOTS.

Verb = word; fin = end, border, limit; man = hand.

ver bose'	**fi'nite**	**man'** u al
ver'bal ly	**fi'nal** ly	**man'** a cle
ver'bi age	in'**fi nite**	**man'** u mit'
ver ba' tim	def'**i ni'**tion	**ma nip'** u late
pro **ver'bi** al	re **fine'** ment	e **man'** ci pate
re **ver'ber** ate	con **fine'** ment	**man'** u fac' ture

XXII.—HOMONYMS.*

1. **cord** = a string.
   chord = notes in harmony.
2. **high'er** = more lofty.
   hire = pay for work.
3. **leaf** = part of a plant.
   lief = willingly.
4. **mar'tial** = warlike.
   mar'shal = to arrange in order.
5. **mist** = watery vapor.
   missed = failed; lost.
6. **pal'ate** = the organ of taste; taste.
   pal'let = a straw bed.
   pal'ette = a board for holding paints.
7. **sail'er** = that which sails; a vessel.
   sail'or = a seaman.
8. **soar** = to rise.
   sore = painful.
9. **suc'cor** = relief; aid.
   suck'er = part of a plant.

[*Fill the blanks with right words from the list above.*]

1. A three-fold —— is not quickly broken.—*Bible.* There's not a string attuned to mirth, but hath its —— in melancholy.—*Hood.*
2. The laborer is worthy of his ——.—*Bible.*
   There is a —— law than the Constitution.—*W. H. Seward.*
3. We all do fade as a ——.—*Bible.* I had as —— not be, as live to be in awe of such a thing as I myself.—*Shakespeare*
4. He lay like a warrior taking his rest, with his —— cloak around him.—*Wolfe.* —— thy notions into a handsome method.—*Fuller.*
5. A cloud is nothing but a —— flying high in air as a —— is nothing but a cloud here below.—*Locke.*
   One morn I —— him on the accustomed hill.—*Gray.*
6. A man of nice —— could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the school men.—*Baker.* Stretch thyself upon an easy ——.—*Shakespeare.*
   The —— is as useful to the painter as his tools to the carpenter.
7. She's the fastest —— between here and the Thames.—*G. A. Sala.*
   Hear a brother —— sing the dangers of the sea.—*G. A. Stevens.*
8. Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop than when we ——.—*Wordsworth.* Sleep is —— labor's bath.—*Shakespeare.*
9. In man's most dark extremity, oft —— dawns from heaven.—*Scott.*
   A —— is a shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of a stem.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.
a poth'e ca ry	en roll'ment	in fec'tious
ap pur'te nance	ep'i dem'ic	in tel'li gi ble
bris'tle	e'qua ble	o'ver whelm'ing
bro çhure'	e quiv'a lence	pac'i fy
but'tress	ex or'bi tant	pal'li a'tion
can'ni bal	flip'pant	pam'phlet
cat'e chise	gor'mand ize	par'a ble
cour'te ous	gym na'si um	par'a phrase
cruis'er	ham'mock	pa vil'ion
cu'po la	home'stead	pe cul iar'i ty
del'e te'ri ous	hu mil'i a'tion	pen'ance
del'i ca cy	ig'no ra'mus	rail'ler y (răl)
de li'cious	il lu'mi nate	re cip'i ent
de lin'e ate	il lus'tri ous	rĕc'i proç'i ty
de lir'i ous	im'me mo'ri al	sar'sa pa'ril'la
de mor'al ize	im'mi nent	tem'per a ment
dep're ca to ry	im pass'a ble	te na'cious
der'i va'tion	im pas'si ble	ter'ri fy
de scrip'tion	im ped'i ment	tes'ti mo'ni al
dis burs'ing	im per'ti nence	val'e dic'to ry
dis pers'ing	im pet'u os'i ty	ve neer'
em'bas sy	im'pi ous	vi'a duct
em bel'lish ment	in cur'a ble	um brel'la
em'i nent	in'ex haust'i ble	whirl'pool

XXVI.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Anim** = mind, soul, life; **cor, cord** = the heart; **doc, doct** = teach.*

in **an'i** mate	**core**	**doc'** trine
an'i ma' tion	**cor'** date	**do cil'** i ty
an'i mos'i ty	con' **cord**	**doc'** tri nal
u **nan'i** mous	**cor' di** al ly	**doc'** u ment
e'qua **nim'** i ty	dis **cord'** ant	in **doc'** tri nate
an'i mad vert'	**cor di** al'i ty	**doc'** u men' ta ry

XXVII.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Clin** = lean; **ver** = true; **sci, scit** = know.*

clin' ic	a **ver'**	**sci'** en tist
de **cline'**	**ver'** i fy	con' **scious**
re **clin'** ing	**ve** rac'i ty	**sci'** en tif' ic
in' **cli na'** tion	**ve ra'** cious	con' **science**
dec' **li na'** tion	**ver'** i ta ble	con' **sci** en' tious

XXVIII.—LATIN ROOTS.

***Sequ, secut** = follow; **ordin** = rank, order; **sent, sens** = feel.*

se' quel	**or dain'**	**sen'** su al
pros' **e cute**	**or' di** nal	**sen'** si tive
sub' **se** quent	dis **or' der** ly	dis **sen'** sion
ob **se'** qui ous	in **or' di** nate	re **sent'** ment
con **sec'** u tive	co **ör' di** nate	**sen'** ti men' tal
per' **se cu'** tion	sub **or' di** nate	pre **sen'** ti ment

XXIX.—DICTATION EXERCISE.

In **ancient** times, there stood in the **citadel** of Athens three **statues** of **Minerva.** The first was of **olivewood,** and, according to **popular tradition,** had fallen from heaven. The second was of **bronze, commemorating** the victory of **Marathon;** and the third of gold and **ivory,**—a great **miracle** of art, in the age of **Pericles.** And thus in the citadel of Time stands man himself. In childhood shaped of soft and delicate wood, just fallen from heaven; in manhood, a statue of bronze, commemorating struggle and victory; and, lastly, in the **maturity** of age, perfectly shaped in gold and ivory—a miracle of art.—*Longfellow.*

XXX.—DICTATION EXERCISE.

Who is there that reads a **sorrowful** story twice without **entertaining** an **unreasonable** hope that its ending may change in the **reperusal?** So even in the wild **tragedy** of **"Othello,"** seen for the hundredth time, one still sees a way of **escape** for the **victim;** still in **imagination** implores her to follow it, and when repeated **representation** has made **assurance** doubly sure, we yield to the irresistible **mandate** and say: "It was to be."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

XXXI.—DICTATION EXERCISE.

Yes! let the rich **deride,** the proud disdain,
These simple blessings of the lowly train,
To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art;
Spontaneous joys where nature has its play,
The soul **adopts** and owns their first-born sway;
Lightly they **frolic** o'er the vacant mind,
Unenvied, unmolested, unconfined.—*Goldsmith.*

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.
a gree' a ble	des' ul to ry	per sua' sive
al' co hol	de te' ri o rate	pet' ti coat
al le' vi ate	det' ri ment	pic' nic
al might' y	dex ter' i ty	pic tur esque'
al' to geth' er	di' a crit' ic al	pop' ū lace
am big' u ous	di' ag no' sis	pop' u lous
bil' liards	e ra' sure	quo ta' tion
cap' tious	es chew'	ra' di ance
cat' er pil lar	es sen' tial	rag' a muf' fin
cav' a lier'	et' i quette'	re bel' lious
cav' il er	e vap' o rate	rec' re ant
cen so' ri ous	haugh' ti ly	re cit' al
cer' e mo' ni ous	hearse	sac' cha rīne
chal' ice	hī lar' i ty	sac' ra ment
cham' ois (shăm' ў)	il lim' it a ble	sac' ri lĕge
cha' os (kā)	in nu' mer a ble	sa lu' bri ous
chlo' ro form	in' tu i' tion	san' gui na ry
com min' gle	irk' some	saɲ' i ta' ri um
de scend' ant	ker' o sene	so bri' e ty
des' ic cate	lens	tab' er na cle
de sid' e ra' tum	mac' a ro' ni	ta bleau'
de sir' a ble	per' me ate	tac' i turn
de spond' en cy	per ni' cious	vā' ri form
de struc' ti ble	per' se ver' ance	will' ful ness

XXXV.—SYNONYMS.*

[Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.]

vain
proud
con ceit' ed

A **vain** man loves admiration and praise; a **proud** man thinks much of his qualities and possessions; while a **conceited** man believes himself possessed of merits which do not belong to him.

di' a lects
id' i oms

In different localities people speak different **dialects,** but the **idioms** of a language are the same everywhere.

in' con sist' ent
in con' gru ous

Inconsistent things are not suited to one another, but **incongruous** things are directly opposed.

tau tol' o gy
rep' e ti' tion

Tautology is a needless **repetition** of the same meaning in different words.

il lit' er ate
ig' no rant

Nature had been his instructor, so that, though he was **illiterate,** he was not **ignorant.**

ab' sti nence
tem' per ance

Total **abstinence** from anything in life is not necessary to a man who can trust himself to practice **temperance.**

chas tised'
pun' ished

Children who commit faults are **chastised** for their own reformation, but criminals are **punished** to secure the safety of the people.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.
am bi'tious	ex ag'ger a'tion	prej'u diçe
am'mu ni'tion	ex'e cra ble	pre lim'i na ry
an nul'ment	ex'o ra ble	pre rog'a tive
an tic'i pate	ex pos'tu late	pre ten'tious
ap pease'	hol'i day	priş mat'ic
ap'pel la'tion	ho'sier y	priv'i lĕge
ap pen'dix	id'i o cy	pro di'gious
ban'quet	id'i o mat'ic	pro du'ci ble
cim'e ter	i'dol ize	pro pri'e ty
clair voy'ance	in debt'ed ness	pro mis'cu ous
clem'en cy	in fat'u ate	prom'is so ry
co'a lesce'	li'bel er	răp'ĭne
cod'i cil	lunch'eon	rap'tur ous
co er'cion	mag a zīne'	sav'ior
co her'ence	men ag'er ie	scru'pu lous
col lapse'	mu'ta ble	sib'i lant
col'league	mys te'ri ous	sib'yl line
diph'thong	mў thol'o gy	slov'en li ness
di plo'ma	pan'e gyr'ic	tex'ture
dis cŏm'fi ture	pan'o rä'ma	thrąll'dom
dis crep'an cy	prec'i pice	u'ni form
dis par'age	pred'e ces'sor	va lid'i ty
dis pen'sa ble	pre dom'i nance	ves'tige
e rad'i cate	pre ĕm'i nent	wretch'ed ness

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

XXXIX.	XL.	XLI.
Ab′ŷs sĭn′ĭ a	Hō′bart Town	Sä mō′ä
Äf ghăn′ĭs tän′	Käm chät′ka	Sĕn′e găm′bĭ a
Al ġiērş′	Ke lät′	Shăng′haĭ
A năm′	Ki ō′tō	Sĭ′näi
Ar′a răt	Ma dēi′ra	Sĭn̤′ga pōre
Auck′land	Ma drăs′	Smŷr′na
Aus′tral ā′si a[1]	Ma la-e′-ea	So̤u′dän′
Bäğ däd′	Män′dä lāy	Sụ ĕz′
Bär′ba rў	Me dĭ′na	Sŭn′da
Ba tā′vĭ a	Mel′a ne′si a (shĭ)	Sụ rät′
Bĕl ōō -ehĭs tän′	Mĕl′bourne	Sўd′neў
Ben ġa̤l′	Mĭ -erō nē′si a (shĭ)	Tä hĭ′ti (te)
Bûr′mäh	Mō zam bĭque′[2]	Tăş mā′nĭ a
Căn′ton	Năn′kin	Thĭb′et (tĭb)
Căsh mēre′	New Zēa′land	Tō′ky ō
Çĕl′e beş	Nō′va Zĕm′bla	Tŏmsk
Cō′chin Chĭ′na	O khŏtsk′	Tū′nĭs
Co rē′a	Ŏmsk	Tụr kĕs tän′
Da măs′-eŭs	Pē′kĭng	Yä kōōtsk′
Dăm i et′ta	Pŏl′ŷ nē′sĭ a (shĭ)	Yär′känd′
Dĕl′hĭ	Pōrt Sä īd′	Yō ko hä′mä
Hä waĭ′ĭ	Pre tō′rĭ a	Zäm be̤′zi
Hĕb′rĭ dēş	Queēnş′land	Zän′zĭ bar′

[1] Aus′tral ā′shĭ a.

[2] Mō zam bēk′.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.
ą̣u dā′ cioŭs	im pŏs′ tor	pĭt′ tançe
be ăt′ i tūde	ĭm′ pro vīṣe′	pla €ärd′
€ŏn′ ti nū′ i ty	in çĕn′ di a ry	plē′ na ry
dĕs′ pi €a ble	in €ŏm′ pa ra ble	pō′ lo nāiṣe′
dĭ lăp′ i dāte	ĭn′ €re dū′ li ty	prē′ dĭ lĕ€′ tion
dis pūt′ a tĭve	in′ de €ō′ rous	prĕl′ ate
dū′ te oŭs	in ĕq′ ui ta ble	pre pŏs′ ter ous
ef fĕm′ i na çy	in ĕx′ pi a ble	prĕv′ a lençe
e mā′ ci āte	ĭn′ ven to ry	pre văr′ i €āte
en €ō′ mi ŭm	ī răs′ çi ble	prŏm′ e näde′
en vī′ ron ment	ĭ′ ṣiṇ ğläss	săl′ u ta ry
ĕp′ i lŏğue	lăb′ o ra to ry	sa lū′ ta to ry
ĕr′ ą̣ dīte	lăṇ′ guish	sa tī′ e ty
eẋ ĕmp′ tion	lĕġ′ end a ry	scrą̣′ ti ny
ĕẋ′ ha lā′ tion	lū′ di €roŭs	sĭn′ u oŭs
eẋ hą̣ust′ i ble	môr′ tu a ry	stī′ pend
fôr′ mi da ble	mō ṣā′ i€	sŭmp′ tu a ry
frăg′ men ta ry	ob trą̣′ ṣion	tăl′ iṣ man
frā′ ter nīze	păġ′ eant ry	tem pĕs′ tu oŭs
fŭl′ €rum	pēr′ pe tū′ i ty	trēa′ tĭse
ğrĭ māçe′	pēr′ qui ṣīte	un sō′ cia ble (sha)
hŏs′ pi tăl′ i ty	per sĭst′ en çy	ŭn sur pȧssed′
hŭr′ ri €āne	phā′ e tŏn	va €u′ i ty
im pē′ ri oŭs	pho tŏg′ ra phy	wēird

SECTION EIGHT.

I.—TERMS USED IN ASTRONOMY.

so' lar	stel' lar	Nep' tune
na' dir	Ve' nus	ce les' tial
ver' nal	zo' di ac	e' qui nox
ze' nith	Sat' urn	Mer' cu ry
sol' stĭce	al' ti tude	spec' trum
e clip' tic	au tum' nal	as cen' sion
Ju' pi ter	am' pli tude	plan' et a ry

II.—TERMS USED IN GEOMETRY.

ra' ti o	the' o rem	pol' y gon
ax' i om	rhom' boid	mu' tu al ly
sim' i lar	scho' li um	ex trem' i ty
me' di an	pos' tu late	tra pe' zi um
prob' lem	trap' e zoid	hy poth' e sis
ver' ti ces	cor' ol la ry	pol' y he' dron

III.—FLOWERS.

dah' lia	mar' i gold	mag no' li a
gen' tian	ca mel' li a	cocks' comb
a za' le a	nar cis' sus	ge ra' ni um
fuch' si a	car na' tion	col' um bine
ver be' na	gla di' o lus	he' li o trope
be go' ni a	a nem' o ne	mi gnon ette'
hy' a cinth	hol' ly hock	hon' ey suc kle

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

IV.	V.	VI.
ab′scess	ep′i cure	rec′ti lin′e ar
a bys′mal	ep′i thet	re cum′ben cy
ac cel′er a′tion	er rat′ic	ref′u gee′
ac cen′tu ate	fos′sil	re′lax a′tion
ar til′ler y	hal lu′ci na′tion	ret′i cule
a vail′a ble	harts′horn	spe′cious
al′a bas ter	health′i ness	sub′ter fuge
ar′bi tra ry	her biv′o rous	sump′tu ous
cab′a lis′tic	he red′i ta ry	sup′pli ant
ca dav′er ous	lab′y rinth	sup′po si′tion
cal′is then′ics	lac′er a′tion	su prem′a cy
cal′lous	las′si tude	sur cease′
ca lum′ni ous	lo quac′i ty	sus pi′cious
cav′al cade′	os ten′si ble	sus′te nance
cur′va ture	pan′a ce′a	syl lab′i ca′tion
dis sim′u la′tion	par′a digm (dĭm)	sym′bol ize
eb′ul li′tion	pa ro′chi al	syn′co pate
e gre′gious	per′co la′tion	tech′nic al
e lim′i na′tion	per′pe tu′i ty	tim′or ous
em′ol li′tion	pug na′cious	to bac′co
em′pha size	punc til′ious	tol′er a ble
en deav′or	pu′sil lan′i mous	tour′ist
en thu′si ast	rec′om mend′	trace′a ble
e nun′ci a′tion	rec′on noi′ter	vol′a tīle

VII.—LATIN ROOTS.

Magn = *great*; ***flu, flux, fluct*** = *flow*; ***hab, habit*** = *have, hold.*

mag'ni fy	in'**flux**	pro **hib'it**
mag'ni tude	**flu'** en cy	**hab'it** ant
mag nif' i cent	con'**flu** ence	**hab'it** a ble
mag'na nim'i ty	**fluc'** tu a'tion	**hab'i ta'** tion
mag nan' i mous	su per'**flu** ous	pro **hib'it** ive

VIII.—LATIN ROOTS.

Viv, vict = *live*; ***mun, muner*** = *gift, office*; ***tang, tact*** = *touch.*

vi' tal	im **mu'ni** ty	in **tact'**
viv' id	com **mun'** ion	con'**tact**
sur **vive'**	com **mu'ni** ty	**tan'gi** ble
vi vac'i ty	re **mu' ner** ate	con **ta'** gion
con **viv'** i al	**mu nif'** i cence	con **tin' gent**

IX.—LATIN ROOTS.

Loqu, locut = *speak*; ***solv, solut*** = *loose, melt*; ***loc*** = *place.*

col'**lo quy**	dis **solve'**	**lo'** cal ize
so lil'**o quy**	**so lu'** tion	**lo ca'** tion
el'**o cu'** tion	**sol'** ven cy	**lo** cal'i ty
lo qua' cious	ab' **so lute**	dis'**lo** cate
ven tril'**o quist**	in **sol'** vent	col'**lo ca'** tion
cir'cum **lo cu'** tion	res'**o lu'** tion	**lo'** co mo'tion

X.—DICTATION.

Here comes Winter, savage as when he met the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Indian all over, his staff a naked, splintery hemlock, his robe torn from the backs of bears and bisons, and fringed with the wampum of rattling icicles, turning the ground he treads to ringing iron, and, like a mighty sower, casting his snow far and wide, over all the hills and valleys and plains.—*O. W. Holmes.*

XI.—DICTATION.

There is, perhaps, no sight in the world more magnificent than that of the starry firmament. Seen from our earliest years, it may have ceased to excite our wonder, but no sooner has science taught us its true nature, than it reappears in all its glory, like the gloomy landscape whose varied beauties a burst of sunlight has revealed.

In the stillness of night, when the world is asleep, and no sound is heard save that of the remote waterfall, the silver moon, the brilliant planet, and the twinkling star, are the beacon lights which guide the eye through the brilliant expanse above.—*Sir David Brewster.*

XII.—DICTATION.

It is knowledge that equalizes the social condition of man—that gives to all, however different their political positions, passions which are in common, and enjoyments which are universal. Knowledge is like the mystic ladder in the patriarch's dream. Its base rests on the primeval earth, its crest is lost in the shadowy splendor of the empyrean; while the great authors who for traditionary ages have held the chain of science and philosophy, of poesy and erudition, are the angels ascending and descending the sacred scale, and maintaining, as it were, the communication between man and heaven.—*Disraeli.*

XIII.	XIV.	XV.
AUTHORS.	INVENTORS.	STATESMEN.
Ad′ di son	Ärk′ wrīght	Çæ′ şar
Brȳ′ ant	Bĕll	Căl họun′
Bȳ′ ron	Bụn′ sen	Clāy
Cōle′ rĭdge	Ed′ i son	Crŏm′ well
Dăn′ te	Făr′ a day	Biş′ märck
Dĭck′ enş	Fụl′ ton	Diş rāe′ lī
Em′ er son	Găl ĭ lē′ o	Frănk′ lin
Gōld′ smith	Môrse	Glăd′ stone
Haw′ thorne	Ste′phen son	Na pō′ le on
Hōlmeş (hōmz)	Wạtt	Sew′ ard
Hō′ mer	Whĭt′ neў	Wĕb′ ster
Hŏr′ açe	ARTISTS.	PHILOSOPHERS.
Ĭr′ ving	Do′ ré′ (do′ rā′)	Ar′ is tot le
Kĭngş′ leў	Lor rāine′	Bā′ ĕon
Lŏng′ fĕl low	Mil′ let′ (mē′ yā′)	Bĕrke′ leў
Lōw′ ell	Mu ril′ lo[2]	Där′ win
Mĭl′ ton	Phĭd′ i as	Di ŏġ′ e neş
Shākes′ peare	Pot′ ter	Deş′ cärtes′[3]
Thăck′ e ray (rĭ)	Rĕm′ brăndt	Lŏcke
Vĕr′ ġil	Rụ′ benş	New′ ton
Vol tâire′	Tĭ′ tian (tĭsh′ an)	Plā′ to
Whĭt′ tĭ er	Văn Dўck′	Sŏc′ ra tēş
Wordş′ worth[1]	Vĕr′ net′ (nā)	Spĕn′ çer

[1] wûrdz [2] moo ree′ lyo [3] da kärt′

XVI.—SYNONYMS.*

[Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.]

ad ja'cent
ad join'ing
con tig'u ous

Lands lying near a house are **adjacent** to it; fields which touch one another at some point are **adjoining**; houses built closely together with their walls touching are **contiguous.**

com pare'
con trast'

We **compare** things which have some points of likeness; we **contrast** them when they are directly opposed.

dis turb'
in ter rupt'

The slightest noise may **disturb** one who is absorbed in thought; but the entrance of a friend will **interrupt** him in his work.

in dus'tri ous
dil'i gent

A man whose nature is far from **industrious,** may be **diligent** for a time in the pursuance of a certain end.

per'ma nent
du'ra ble

As the obelisks were designed to be **permanent,** they were built of **durable** materials.

com'pe tent
qual'i fied

A man who has the power to perform a task is **competent** to do it, but he is not well **qualified** until his powers have been trained to expertness.

an'cient
an'ti quat ed

The furniture in the house belonging to this **ancient** family was worn and **antiquated.**

in'ge nu'i ty
clev'er ness

Ingenuity implies invention; **cleverness,** an ease of execution.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.
æs thet′ ic (ĕs)	ġen′ ial	plat′ i tude
al′ i quot	hand′ i capped	plau′ si ble
a mēl′ io ra′ tion	in′ aus pi′ cious	re it′ er ate
a me′ na ble	in cip′ i ent	right′ eous (chŭs)
am phib′ i ous	in clem′ en cy	ru′ mor
an′ æs thet′ ic	in′ com pat′ i ble	sched′ ule
ap prais′ al	in con′ ti nence	so lil′ o quize
a troc′ i ty	in dict′ ment (dīt)	som′ er sault
bar′ ri er	in dite′ ment	spon′ sor
brig′ a dier′	in dom′ i ta ble	stu′ pe fac′ tion
ca reer′	in e′ bri ate	suc′ cu lent
cir cu′ i tous	in noc′ u ous	suf′ frage
clan des′ tine	in sid′ i ous	sur′ feit (fĭt)
co′ coa	in′ so bri′ e ty	tra ge′ di an
co los′ sal	in stall′ ment	tran′ quil ize
com mo′ di ous	in′ ter stĭçe	tu′ te lage
dif′ fi dence	in trigue′	va′ por ous
ex change′ a ble	pal′ a ta ble	vas′ cu lar
ex cru′ ci at ing	pal′ pi tate	vas′ sal age
ex′ em pla ry	per mis′ si ble	vin′ ci ble
ex hil′ a ra′ tion	per′ spi cu′ i ty	vis′ cid
ex pa′ ti ate	pes′ si mist	vit′ ri ol
ġen′ er a′ tion	phos′ phor es′ cent	ven′ er a ble
ġen′ e sis	pĭ′ quan cy	wa′ ri ness

XX.—WORDS SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT IN SOUND.

li'ar God and good men hate so foul a **liar.**
—*Shakespeare.*

lyre In soft vibrations sighs the whispering **lyre.**
—*Anonymous.*

i'dle Dreams are but children of an **idle** brain.
—*Shakespeare.*

i'dol I would never kneel at a gilded shrine,
To worship the **idol** gold.—*Mrs. L. P. Smith.*

morn Sweet is the breath of **morn.**—*Milton.*

mourn They truly **mourn** that **mourn** without a witness.—*Baron.*

borne Few have **borne** unconsciously the spell of loveliness.—*Whittier.*

born Full many a flower is **born** to blush unseen.
—*Gray.*

bri'dle An orator without judgment is like a horse without a **bridle.**—*Theophrastus.*

brid'al Sweet morn, so calm, so cool, so bright,
The **bridal** of the earth and sky.—*Herbert.*

bar'on A **baron** holds the lowest grade of rank in the House of Lords.—*Webster.*

bar'ren They placed a **barren** scepter in my hand.
—*Shakespeare.*

pa'tience **Patience** and resignation are the pillars of human peace on earth.—*Young.*

pa'tients **Patients** often suffer more through imagination than from real pain.

prin'ci ple Kings will be tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels from **principle.**
—*Edmund Burke.*

prin'ci pal Wisdom is the **principal** thing.—*Bible.*

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
an tag′ o nize	glu′ ti nous	rus′ ti cate
a pos′ tro phe	glut′ ton ous	se′ cre cy
ar′ ro gance	i den′ ti fy	sec′ u lar
as suage′	in dïg′ e nous	sed′ u lous
au stere′	in′ sig nif′ i cant	sev′ er ance
au′ then tic′ i ty	in′ sur rec′ tion	so′ journ er
bi pet′ al ous	me tal′ lic	spright′ li ness
bọu′ doir (dwôr)	moi′ e ty	squad′ ron
com pla′ cen cy	mu′ ti neer′	sta tis′ tics
con com′ i tance	ne fa′ ri ous	stead′ i ness
con′ ge la′ tion	noc tur′ nal	stig′ ma tize
con niv′ ance	ob′ li ga to ry	sto′ i cism
con serv′ a tism	ob nox′ ious	stran′ gu la′ tion
cor′ nu co′ pi a	ob′ se quies	stu pen′ dous
cre′ o sote	ob′ so lete	sub ur′ ban
crotch′ et y	op′ por tune′	suf′ fer a ble
cur ric′ u lum	por tent′ ous	suf′ fo ca′ tion
cur mud′ geon	prac ti′ tion er	sum′ ma ry
fab′ u lous	pre dic′ a ment	sup′ ple men′ ta ry
fa tu′ i ty	pre pos sess′	ul′ tra ma rïne′
flip′ pan cy	pres′ er va′ tion	vis′ ce ra
for′ ceps	pre sump′ tu ous	vi′ ti a′ tion
fru i′ tion	ri dic′ u lous	viz′ ier (yer)
ge lat′ i nous	rud′ di ness	zeph′ yr

XXIV.—DICTATION.

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. If you would be a man, speak what you think to-day in words as hard as cannon balls, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day.—*Emerson.*

XXV.—DICTATION.

So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.—*Bryant.*

XXVI.—DICTATION.

Ay! gloriously thou standest there,
Beautiful, boundless firmament;
That swelling wide o'er earth and air,
And round the horizon bent,
With thy bright vault and sapphire wall,
Dost overhang and circle all.

* * * * * * * *

Thou hast thy frowns—with thee on high,
The storm has made his airy seat,
Beyond that soft blue curtain lie
His stores of hail and sleet.
Thence the consuming lightnings break,—
There the strong hurricanes awake.—*Bryant.*

XXVII.—ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS.

Ber = bear; heald = hold; wit = wist, know.

bor' row	with **hold'**	**wit'** ty
up **bear'**	**hold'** back	**wiz'** ard
birth' day	be **hold'** en	**wise'** a cre
o'ver **bear'**	un be **held'**	**wist'** ful ly
un **bear'** a ble	fore **hold'** ing	**wit'** ting ly
for **bear'** ance	up **hol'** ster er	**wit'** ti cism

XXVIII.—FRENCH AND DUTCH ROOTS.

Avant = before; petit = small; komber = cumber.

a vaunt'	**pet'** tish	**cum'** brous
van' tage	**pet' ti** ly	en **cum' ber**
van' guard	**pet' ti** fog	**cum' br**ance
ad vance' ment	**pet' ti** ness	**cum' ber** some
ad van ta' geous	**pet' it** (pĕt' y̆)	dis'en **cum' ber**

XXIX.—GREEK ROOTS.

Phon = sound; onom = name; crit = judge.

eu' **pho ny**	par' **o nym**	**crit'** ic
tel' e **phone**	syn' **o nym**	**cri' sis**
pho net'ics	hom' **o nym**	**crit'** i cise
sym' **pho ny**	me **ton' y my**	**crit'** i cism
pho' no graph	pat' **ro nym'** ic	**cri te'** ri on
pho nog' ra phy	a **non' y** mous	hy **poc' ri sy**

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.
ac crue′	mer′ ce na ry	re scind′
ac quaint′ ance	mer′ i to′ ri ous	re sus′ ci tate
ad den′ dum	met′ a phys′ ic al	ret′ i nue
ad den′ da	min′ i mum	re′ tro gres′ sion
ad du′ ci ble	min′ strel sy	si de′ re al
buc′ ca neer′	mi rac′ u lous	spec′ u la′ tion
ca rous′ al (ow)	mis′ an thrope	sub al′ tern
chal ced′ o ny	mis′ sile (sĭl)	sub stan′ tial
char′ ac ter is′ tic	phre nol′ o gy	syc′ o phant
chi rog′ ra phy	proc′ la ma′ tion	te mer′ i ty
dem′ a gogue	pro cras′ ti na′ tion	the ol′ o gy
der′ e lic′ tion	pro fi′ cien cy	trem′ u lous
di′ et a ry	pro ject′ ile	tri bu′ nal
dis′ in gen′ u ous	pro pi′ tious	tro′ phy
ex pe′ di en cy	pros tra′ tion	tru′ cu lent
gre ga′ ri ous	pro tu′ ber ance	tru′ an cy
guer′ don (gĕr)	reg′ is tra′ tion	tru′ ism
im mac′ u late	rel′ e ga′ tion	tur′ bu lence
im peach′ a ble	rel′ e van cy	twi′ light
im per′ vi ous	re me′ di a ble	tyr′ an nize
in au′ gu rate	ren′ o va′ tion	u′ sur pa′ tion
ma te′ ri al ize	re pel′ lent	u′ til ize
ma tric′ u la′ tion	rep′ re sent′ a tive	vict′ uals (vĭt′ ls)
max′ i mum	re pris′ al	vil′ lain ous

XXXIII.—SYNONYMS.*

[Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.]

cel'e brate
com mem'o rate

We may **celebrate** any event, but we only **commemorate** what is past.

not'ed
no to'ri ous

Men may be **noted** for their talents, but they are **notorious** only for their vices.

op pose'
ob ject'

We should not **oppose** a person's actions merely because we **object** to them, unless we feel they are wrong.

al le'vi at ed
re lieved'

A pain is **alleviated** by making it less burdensome, a necessity is **relieved** by supplying what is wanted.

of fend'ers
de lin'quents

Those who do wrong are **offenders** against morality, but those who fail to do their duties are **delinquents.**

o pin'ions
sen'ti ments

We express our **opinions** in matters of science or argument, our **sentiments** in matters of feeling.

re tire'ment
sol'i tude

Retirement is a withdrawal from society; **solitude** denotes that a person is alone.

vol'un ta ry
spon ta'ne ous

What is **voluntary** is the result of choice, but a **spontaneous** act springs from the feelings.

ac quit'tal
ab'so lu'tion

One's reputation is freed by an **acquittal**; one's conscience is released by an **absolution.**

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

XXXIV.—QUADRUPEDS.

ta′pir	ga zelle′	bab oon′	guin′ ea pig
ze′bra	hy e′na	ja guar′	por′cu pine
lla′ma	mas′tiff	rac coon′	rhi noc′e ros
wea′sel	span′iel	rein′deer	chim pan′zee
gĭ răffe′	go ril′la	an′te lope	hip′po pot′a mus

XXXV.—BIRDS AND REPTILES.

vi′per	ma caw′	bob′o link	cas′so wa ry
liz′ard	tor′ toise (tor′ tĭs)	pheas′ant	rat′tle snake
o′ri ole	bas′ i lisk	fla min′go	cha me′le on
pi′geon	pen′guin	croc′o dile	sal′a man′der
vul′ture	par′tridge	al′li ga tor	bo′a con stric′tor

XXXVI.—FRUITS AND HERBS.

an′ĭse	cat′nip	lav′en der	ber′ga mot
quince	gin′seng	car′a way	pine′ ap′ple
tan′sy	ā′pri cot	tam′a rind	mar′jo ram
cit′ron	mul′leĭn	răsp′ber ry	can′ta loupe
hȳs′sop	dam′son	cran′ber ry	pome gran′ate

XXXVII.—VESSELS AND VEHICLES.

çhaise	lug′ger	char′i ot	yacht (yŏt)
se dan′	frig′ate	pin′nace	ve loç′i pede
ca noe′	wher′ry	schoon′er	cab′ri o let′ (lā)
gal′ley	bi′cy cle	ba rouche′	pal an quin′ (keen)

XXXVIII.—SYNONYMS.*

[*Notice carefully the difference in the use of these words.*]

im pend' ing
im' mi nent

An **impending** danger is one which has been existing for a time and gradually approaches; a man is suddenly placed in **imminent** danger.

cau' tious
cir' cum spect

It is necessary to be **cautious** at all times, but in matters of great importance we must be **circumspect.**

irk' some
wea' ri some
te' di ous

The same duties performed day after day may become **irksome;** severe labor is **wearisome;** a long speech is apt to be **tedious.**

pos' si ble
prac' ti ca ble

It is **possible** to do a great many things which are not **practicable** for lack of materials, opportunity, etc.

fic' tion
fab' ri ca' tion

Fiction is opposed to what is real; **fabrication,** to what is true. **Fiction** is designed to amuse; **fabrication,** to mislead.

pov' er ty
in' di gence
pau' per ism

What is **poverty** to one man is riches to another; **indigence** implies extreme distress; **pauperism** is entire dependence on public charity.

in' dig na' tion
re sent' ment

Indignation is anger against an unworthy action; **resentment** is anger from a sense of personal injury.

en' mi ty
an' i mos' i ty

Enmity may be dormant or concealed; **animosity** is open enmity.

* See Notes to Teachers, p. vi.

TROUBLESOME WORDS.

XXXIX.	XL.	XLI.
ab'di cate	charge'a ble	me'di ō'cre (ker)
a bet'tor	chi me'ra	men da'cious
ab'o li'tion	con'course	me'te or
ab sorb'ent	cȳ'clĕ	nar cot'ic
ac cred'it	de fal'cate	na'sal ly
ac'me	deg'lu ti'tion	naugh'ti ly
ac'ro bat'ic	de lec'ta ble	neu'tral ize
al'cove	del'e ga cy	nig'gard ly
am'bu lance	de plōr'a ble	par'a pet
am'bus cade'	der'rick	ped'i ment
an'ec dote	dis'con cert'	ra'pi er
a nom'a lous	ed'i fice (fĭs)	res'tau rant
bail'iff	em bez'zle	scan'dal ize
bal'last	e mol'u ment	scant'i ness
bar'be cue	fi'er i ness	scho las'tic
bar'ri cade	fil'i gree	se ques'ter
be guile'	fin'i cal	sub lim'i ty
blem'ish	fla gi'tious	tat too'
bra vā'do	gan'gli on	thrift'i ness
brusque (brŭsk)	gen teel'	u'su ry
cai'tiff (kā)	ghast'li ness	ve ran'da
ca jōl'er y	har mon'i ca	ves'ti bule
ca the'dral	la'i ty	wor'thi ness
cel'lu lar	laud'a ble	worst'ed (wụst)

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.
Ä ĕŏn ëä′ ğuä	Çheȳ ĕnne′	Mō nŏn ğa hē′ lạ
Ad i rŏn′ dăck	Chĭm′ bō rä′ zō	Nī ëä rä′ ğuä
Ad′ rī ăt′ ĭe	Cō′ blĕnz	Nĭn′ e veh
Al′ be märle	De troit′	Nôr′ wạlk
A lĕp′ pō	Dụ būque′ (būk)	Nôr′ wĭch
An′ dros ĕŏğ′ ğĭn	Fā′ yette vĭlle	Pŏm pẹ′ ii (yē)
An gō′ ra	Ğal lī′ nas	Puĕr tō Rī′ ëō
An tiē′ tam	Ğăl′ ves ton	Pough keep′ sie (po kĭp′ sĭ)
Än tĭl′ lēş	Ġĕn′ e sēe′	
An′ tĭ ŏeh	Ġĭ brạl′ tar	Prĕs′ ëott
Är mägh′ (mä)	Grä nä′ dä	Que bĕe′
Bär çe lō′ nä	Hā′ ver hĭll (il)	Quĭn′ cy (zĭ)
Bā yŏnne′	Hŏn dụ′ ras	Rĕad′ ĭng
Beau′ fort (bō)	Họu′ sa tŏn′ ĭe	Reī′ kĭ a vĭk
Ber mū′ dạş	Ips′ wĭch	Ro çhelle′
Bĭd′ de ford	Ĭr kōōtsk′	Săn dŭs′ kў
Bôr deaux′ (dō)	Ith′ a ëa	Shĕf′ fiēld
Bū′ eha rëst′	Kăl′ a ma zōō′	Sŏm′ er vĭlle
Căn a jo hăr′ ie	Lew′ ĭs ton	Steū′ ben ville
Căn an dāi′ ğua	Măl′ a ğa	Tĭm bŭe′ tōō
Cärls′ bäd (bät)	Măn′ ches ter	Tọu′ lŏn
Căt′ tē ğăt	Mär seilles′ (sālz)	U′ tĭ ëa
Chăt′ ta nōō′ ğa	Mĕm′ phis	Wĭlkes′ băr re (rĭ)
Chĕs′ a pēake	Mĭn′ ne ăp′ ō lĭs	Zu′ rĭeh (tsu rĭk)

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

XLV.	XLVI.	XLVII.
a măn′u ĕn′sis	in ŏp′por tūne′	sĭ mĭl′ĭ tūde
ăn′ti dōte	ĭr′i dĕs′çent	som năm′bu lĭşm
bụl′wark	ir rĕv′o ca ble	sŏm′no lençe
co′eā ĭne	mĕr′can tĭle	so nō′rous
cŏch′i nēal	mŏc′a sin	splĕn′e tic
cŏn′çen trāte	ob strĕp′er oŭs	sten tō′ri an
con sŏl′a to ry	ol făc′to ry	strĕn′u oŭs
cū′mu la tĭve	ŏm′i noŭs	strў-eh′nĭne
ĕx′hor tā′tion	ôr′-ehes trā	sub sīd′ençe
ex pĕnd′i ture	ŏs′ten tā′tioŭs	sū′per çĭl′i oŭs
ex plĭç′it	pĕn′i tĕn′tia ry	ter rĕs′tri al
ex tĕm′po re	pĕr′i pa tĕt′ic	trans lū′çent
ex trā′ne oŭs	prŏs′e lўte	trĕl′lis
făc sĭm′i le	quạr′an tine	trŭn′cheon (shŭn)
fas tĭd′i oŭs	quī′e tude	tu mŭl′tu oŭs
fĭl′ial (yal)	re mŏn′strāte	un′fre quĕnt′ed
frĭc′as see′	rĕp′a ra ble	vĕt′er i na ry
ġў rā′tion	re quīt′al	vin dĭc′ tĭve
hăl′çy on	re şĭd′u al	vī rā′go
hī′er o glўph′ic	rĕs′pĭte (pĭt)	vĭr′u lençe
hôr′ti cŭl′ture	rụ′di ment	vī tū′per āte
ĭg′no mĭn′i oŭs	săn′ti mo ny	vo lū′mi noŭs
im mō′bĭle	sĕd′a tive	whī′lōm
in ŏc′u lāte	sẽrv′i tūde	wĭg′wạm

APPENDIX.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUFFIXES.

able, ible = that may or can be; worthy of.
ac = of; belonging to.
aceous, acious = of; consisting of; like.
acy = being; office of.
age = collection of; state of being; an allowance for.
al = relating to.
an, ean, ian = relating to; one who.
ance, ancy, ence, ency = state of being.
ant, ent = one who; the person that; ing.
ar = like; relating to; having; one who.
ard = one who.
ary = one who; relating to; the place where.
ate = having; one who; being; to make; to give.
cle, cule = little.
dom = the place where; the state of being.
ean. See *an.*
ed = did.
ee = one who; one to whom.
eer, ier = one who.
en = made of; to make.
ence, ency. See *ance.*
ent. See *ant.*
er = one who; that which; more.
ery, ry = the place where; the state of being; collection of; art of.
es. See *s.*
escent = growing; becoming.
ess = female.
est = most.
ette = little.
ful = full of.
fy, ify = to make.
ian. See *an.*
ible. See *able.*
ic, ical = of; pertaining to; like.
ice = a being; the thing that.
ics = the science or art of.
id = being; ing.
ie, y = little.
ier. See *eer.*
ify. See *fy.*
ile = belonging to; that may be; easily.

ine = of; belonging to.
ing = the act of; continuing.
ion = the act of; the state of being; ing.
ise, ize = to make; to give.
ish = somewhat; belonging to; like; to make.
ism = the state of being.
ist = one who.
ite = one who.
ity, ty = being.
ive = one who; having the power.
ix = female.
ize. See *ise*.
kin = little.
less = without.
let = little.
like = like; resembling.
ling = little.
ly = like; in a manner.
ment = being; the state of being; the act of; the thing that.
mony = the state of being; the thing that.
ness = the state of being; being.
ock = little.
or = one who; that which.
ory = the place where; the thing that; belonging to; of.
ose = full of.
ous = full of; consisting of; ing.
ry. See *ery*.
s, es = plural of nouns, 3d pers. sing. of verbs.
ship = the office of; state of.
some = somewhat; full of.
ster = one who.
th = the state of being.
tude, ude = the state of being; being.
ty. See *ity*.
ule = little; small.
ure = the thing; the state of being; the act of.
ward = in the direction of.
y = full of; consisting of; the state of being; little.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PREFIXES.

ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXES.

a = on, in, to, at.
be = to make.
en, em = in; into; on; to make; to give.
for = not; from.
fore = before.
im = to make.
mis = wrong.
out = beyond; more than.
over = above; over.
un = to reverse the act of; not.
under = beneath; less than.
with = from; against.

GREEK PREFIXES.

a, an = without; not.
amphi, ambi = both.
ana = through; up; back.
anti, ant = against; opposite.
apo, aph = from; away.
cata, cat = down.
dia, di = through; asunder.
di, dis = twice; two.
dys = bad; ill.
en, em = in; on.
epi, ep = upon.
eu, ev = good.
hyper = above; over; beyond.
hypo = under.
meta = beyond; change.
para, par = beside; like.
peri = round; about.
poly = many.
pro = before.
syn, sy, syl, sym = together; with.
tri = three; thrice.

LATIN PREFIXES.

a, ab, abs = from; away.
ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at = to.
am = around.
ante = before.
bi, bis = two; twice.
circum = around; about.
cis = on this side.
con, co, cog, col, com, cor = together; with.
counter, contra = against.
de = down; from.
dis = to take from; away; off; out; not.
di, dif, dis = apart.
ex, e, ef, ec = out; out of.
extra = beyond.
in, il, im, ir, ig = in; into; on; upon; not.
inter = between; among.
intro = within.
ob, oc, of, op = in the way; against; out.
per = through; thoroughly.
post = after.
pre = before.
preter = beyond; past.
pro = for; forward; forth; out.
re = back; again; new.
retro = back; backward.
se = aside; apart.
sine = without.
sub, suc, suf, sup, sus = under; up.
subter = under.
super = above; over; upon.
sur = above; over; upon.
trans = across; over; through.
ultra = beyond.
vice = instead of.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abbr. *or* **abbrev.** Abbreviated.
Abr. Abridged.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord.
ad. lib. (*ad libitum*). At pleasure.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Agr. *or* **Agric.** Agriculture.
Agt. Agent.
Alg. Algebra.
A. M. Master of Arts. Before noon.
Amer. American.
An. (*Anno*). In the year.
Anon. Anonymous.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Art. Article.
Att. *or* **Atty.** Attorney.
B. A. *See* A. B.
Bal. Balance.
B. C. Before Christ.
Bro. Brother.
Bros. Brothers.
Bush. *or* **bush.** Bushel.
Cap. Capital.
Chap. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Clk. Clerk.
Co. Company. County.
C. O. D. Cash (*or* Collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel.
Coll. College.
Cts. *or* **cts.** Cents.
Cwt. *or* **cwt.** Hundredweight.
D. C. District of Columbia. From the beginning.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dept. Department.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dis. *or* **Disct.** Discount.
Dist. District.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
Do. *or* **do.** (*ditto*). The same.
Doz. *or* **doz.** Dozen.
Dr. Debtor. Doctor.
Dwt. *or* **dwt.** Pennyweight *or* Pennyweights.
E. East.
Ed. Editor.
Ed. *or* **ed.** Edition.
e. g. (*exempla gratia*). For example.
Eng. England. English.
Eq. *or* **eq.** Equal. Equivalent.
Equiv. *or* **equiv.** Equivalent.
Esq. Esquire.
et al. And others.
etc. And so forth.
Etym. Etymology.

Ex. Example. Exception. Exodus.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
For. Foreign.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fur. *or* **fur.** Furlong.
G. B. Great Britain.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. *or* **gr.** Grain. Grains.
Hhd. *or* **hhd.** Hogshead. Hogsheads.
Id. *or* **id.** (*idem*). The same.
I. e. *or* **i. e.** (*id est*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*). Jesus, the Saviour of Men.
inst. Instant (the present month).
Int. *or* **int.** Interest.
Introd. Introduction.
I. O. U. I owe you (an acknowledgment for money).
It. *or* **Ital.** Italic. Italian.
Jr. *or* **jr.** Junior.
L., l. *or* **£.** Pound Sterling.
l. c. Lower case.
Ldp. *or* **Lp.** Lordship.
L. I. Long Island.
Lib. Librarian.
Lieut. *or* **Lt.** Lieutenant.
LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Maj. Major.
M. B. Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
Messrs. Gentlemen.
Mme. Madame.
Mo. *or* **mo.** Month.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master. Mister.
Mrs. Mistress.
N. Noon. North.
N. A. North America.
N. B. (*NotaBene*). Note well.
N. E. Northeast.
No. *or* **no.** (*numero*). Number.
Nos. *or* **nos.** Numbers.
N. W. Northwest.
Obj. *or* **obj.** Objective. Objection.
Payt. *or* **payt.** Payment.
Orig. *or* **orig.** Original.
P. *or* **p.** Page.
pp. Pages.
Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy.
P. M. (*Post Meridiem*). Afternoon. Postmaster.
P. S. Postscript.
Pref. *or* **pref.** Prefix.
Pres. President.
Pres. *or* **pres.** Present.
Priv. *or* **priv.** Private.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem. *or* **pro tem.** (*pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs. Province.
Prox. *or* **prox.** (*Proximo*). Next. Of the next month.
Ps. Psalm *or* Psalms.
Pub. Public. Published. Publisher.

Pwt. *or* **pwt.** Pennyweight.
Qt. *or* **qt.** Quart. Quantity.
Qu. *or* **Qy.** Question. Query.
Ques. *or* **Qu.** Question.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum*). Which was to be proved.
Qr. *or* **qr.** Quarter. Quire.
Rec. *or* **R.** Recipe.
Recpt. Receipt.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend. Review.
S. South.
S. A. South America. South Africa. South Australia.
s. caps. Small capitals.
Sc. *or* **sc.** (*scilicet*). To wit. Being understood.
S. E. Southeast.
Sec. Secretary.
Sh. *or* **sh.**, **S.** *or* **s.** Shilling.
Soc. Society.
Sq. *or* **sq.** Square.
SS *or* **ss** (*scilicet*). Namely.
Supt. Superintendent.
Syn. *or* **syn.** Synonym.
Tr. Translator. Translation. Transpose. Trustee. Treasurer.
Univ. University.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America.
U. S. L. United States Legation.
U. S. S. United States Senate.
Vid. *or* **vid.** (*vide*). See.
Viz. *or* **viz.** Namely.
Vol. *or* **vol.** Volume.
Vols. *or* **vols.** Volumes.
V. P. Vice President.
Vs. *or* **vs.** (*Versus*). Against In opposition.
W. I. West Indies.
Wt. *or* **wt.** Weight.
X. Christ.
Xmas. Christmas.
Yd. *or* **yd.** Yard.
Yrs. Yours.

LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Ab initio. From the beginning.
Ad infinitum. To infinity.
Ad interim. In the meanwhile.
Ad libitum. At pleasure.
Ad valorem. According to the value.
A fortiori. With stronger reason.
Alias. Otherwise.
Alibi. Elsewhere.
Alma mater. A cherishing mother.
Amor patriæ. Love of one's country.
Anno Christi. In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. In the year of our Lord.

Anno mundi. In the year of the world.
Ante bellum. Before the war.
Ante meridiem. Before noon.
A priori. From cause to effect.
Bona fide. In good faith.
Casus belli. That which justifies war.
Cæteris paribus. Other things being equal.
Cui bono? For whose benefit? For what good?
De facto. From the fact.
Dei gratia. By the grace of God.
De novo. Anew.
De profundis. Out of the depths.
Deo volente. God willing.
Desideratum. A thing desired.
Dirigo. I direct.
Disjecta membra. Scattered remains.
Ecce homo. Behold the man.
E pluribus unum. One out of many.
Erratum. An error.
Excelsior. Higher.
Exeunt. They go out.
Exeunt omnes. All go out.
Ex officio. By virtue of his office.
Ex parte. On one side only.
Ex post facto. After the deed.
Ex tempore. Without premeditation.
Fac simile. A close imitation.
Fac totum (Do all). A man of all work.
Fecit. He made it.
Festina lente. Hasten slowly.
Fortiter in re. Firm in action.
Gloria in excelsis. Glory to God in the highest.
Hic et ubique. Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet. Here lies.
Humanum est errare. To err is human.
Id est. That is.
In extenso. At length; in full.
In extremis. At the point of death.
In loco parentis. In the place of a parent.
In medias res. Into the midst of things.
In memoriam. In memory.
In nubibus. In the clouds.
In propria persona. In one's own person.
In situ. In its original condition.
In statu quo. In the former state.
Interim. In the meantime.
In toto. In the whole.
In transitu. On the passage.
Inter nos. Between ourselves.
Ipse dixit. He himself said it.

Ipso facto. In the fact itself.

Labor omnia vincit. Labor conquers everything.

Lapsus linguæ. A slip of the tongue.

Laus Deo. Praise to God.

Lusus naturæ. A freak of nature.

Magna Charta. The Great Charter.

Magnum opus. A great work.

Memento mori. Remember death.

Memoriter. By rote.

Mens sana in corpore sano. A sound mind in a sound body.

Meum et tuum. Mine and thine.

Mirabile dictu. Wonderful to be told.

Modus operandi. Manner of operation.

Multum in parvo. Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis. The necessary changes being made.

Ne plus ultra. Nothing further.

Nil desperandum. Never despair.

O tempora! O mores! O the times! O the manners!

Nolens volens. Willing or not.

Nolle prosequi. Unwilling to proceed.

Non compos mentis. Not in sound mind.

Non sequitur. It does not follow.

Nota bene. Mark well.

Ora pro nobis. Pray for us.

Pari passu. With equal pace.

Particeps criminis. An accomplice.

Pater familias. Father of a family.

Pater noster. Our Father.

Per annum. By the year.

Per capita. By the head.

Per centum. By the hundred.

Per contra. Contrariwise.

Per diem. By the day.

Per se. By itself.

Poeta nascitur, non fit. The poet is born, not made.

Pons asinorum. Bridge of asses.

Post mortem. After death.

Pro bono publico. For the public good.

Pro et con. For and against.

Pro rata. In proportion.

Pro tempore. For the time.

Quantum sufficit. A sufficient quantity.

Quasi. As if.

Quid pro quo. An equivalent.

Quod erat demonstrandum. Which was to be proved.

Rara avis. A rare bird.

Reductio ad absurdum. Reducing to an absurdity.

Requiescat in pace. May he rest in peace.
Sanctum sanctorum. Holy of the holies.
Semper fidelis. Always faithful.
Sic semper tyrannis. Ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi. So passes away the glory of the world.
Similia similibus curantur. Like things are cured by like.
Sine die. Without day.
Sine qua non. An indispensable condition.
Stet. Let it stand.
Summum bonum. The chief good.
Tempus fugit. Time flies.
Terra firma. Solid earth.
Terra incognita. An unknown country.
Ultimatum. The last condition.
Uno animo. With one mind.
Vale. Farewell.
Veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim. Word for word and letter for letter.
Via. By way of.
Vice versa. The terms being exchanged.
Videlicet. Namely.
Vi et armis. By force and arms.
Viva voce. By the living voice.
Vox populi, vox Dei. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A la mode. In the fashion.
A propos. To the point.
Au contraire. On the contrary.
Au fait. Skillful; expert.
Au fond. To the bottom.
Au revoir. Farewell till we meet again.
Beau monde. The fashionable world.
Bête noir. A bugbear.
Billet doux. A love letter.
Bizarre. Odd; fantastic.
Blasé. Surfeited.
Bonhomie. Good-natured simplicity.
Bon jour. Good day.
Bon mot. A witticism.
Bon ton. Good manners.
Bonne foi. Good faith.
Bouillon. Soup.
Carte blanche. Full power.
Chef-d'œuvre. A masterpiece.
Ci-devant. Formerly former.

Comme il faut. As it should be.
Contretemps. An awkward mishap.
Couleur de rose. Rose color.
Coup d'état. A stroke of policy.
Coup de grâce. The finishing stroke.
Coup d'œuil. A glance.
Coûte qu'il coûte. Let it cost what it may.
Cuisine. A kitchen; cookery.
Début. First appearance.
De trop. Too much; not wanted.
Douceur. A bribe.
Eau de Cologne. Cologne water.
Éclat. Splendor; brilliancy.
Élite. A select body of persons.
Embonpoint. Plumpness.
Encore. Again.
En masse. In a body.
Ennui. Weariness.
En route. On the way.
Ensemble. The whole.
Entrée. Entry; first course.
Entre nous. Between ourselves.
Esprit de corps. The animating spirit of a collective body.
Fait accompli. A thing already done.
Faux pas. A false step.
Fête. A holiday.
Garçon. A boy.
Gardez bien. Take care.
Gens d'armes. Armed police.
Haut ton. Highest fashion.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. Evil to him who evil thinks.
Jeu d'esprit. A witticism.
Laissez faire. Let alone.
L'homme propose et Dieu dispose. Man proposes and God disposes.
Littérateur. A literary man.
Mauvais goût. Bad taste.
Naïve. Having unaffected simplicity.
Naïveté. Native simplicity.
Née. Born.
Négligé. Undress.
Noblesse oblige. Rank imposes obligation.
Nom de plume. An assumed title.
On dit. They say.
Parvenu. An upstart.
Pas à pas. Step by step.
Passé. Worn out.
Patois. Dialect of the lower classes.
Penchant. Inclination; liking.
Perdu. Lost.
Potpourri. A medley.
Protégé. One protected by another.
Qui vive. Who goes there?
Recherché. Elaborate.

Résumé. A summing up.
Rôle. A part in a performance.
Sans souci. Without care.
Savant. A man of science.
Savoir faire. Tact; skill.
Séance. A sitting.
Tant mieux. So much the better.
Tête-à-tête. Face to face; in close conversation.
Tout ensemble. The whole taken together.
Valet de chambre. An attendant.
Vis à vis. Facing.
Vive le roi. Long live the king.
Voilà. Behold; there is.

ITALIAN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Cantatrice. A singer.
Chiaroscuro. Light and shade in painting.
Dilettante. A lover of fine arts.
Dolce far niente. Sweet idleness.
Prima donna. First lady or "star" in an opera.
Signor. Mr. or master.
Signora. Mrs. or mistress.
Signorina. Miss.
Virtu. Curiosities or objects of art.

RULES FOR CAPITALS.

A capital letter should begin

The first word of every sentence.

Ex. "All learning is self-teaching."

The first word of every line of poetry.

Ex. The riches of the commonwealth
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health. *Whittier.*

The first word of every direct quotation.

Ex. Carlyle said, "Any good book will teach you something."

All proper nouns and proper adjectives.

Ex. John, Jackson, Maine, European, Christian.

Names of things personified.

Ex. In thy right hand bring with thee
That mountain nymph, sweet Liberty.—*Milton.*

Names of the days of the week and the months of the year.

Ex. Sunday, December.

All words used as titles or particular names.

Ex. Reverend Smith, Lawyer Brown.

Names of the Supreme Being.

Ex. God, Lord, Jehovah.

The pronoun I, the interjection O, and most abbreviations should be capitals.

Ex. C. O. D., P. M.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation marks are used to make the meaning of a sentence clear. They are the period (.), the interrogation point (?), the exclamation point (!), the semicolon (;), the colon (:), the comma (,), the dash (—), the parenthesis ( ), brackets [ ], quotation marks (" "), the apostrophe ('), and the hyphen (-).

PERIOD.

A period should be placed after every declarative and imperative sentence.

Ex. Fear is neither reason nor philosophy.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*
Obey your parents.—*Bible.*

A period should be placed after every abbreviation.

Ex. Mr., A. M.

INTERROGATION POINT.

The interrogation point should be used after every direct question.

Ex. What is it to be wise?—*Pope.*

EXCLAMATION POINT.

The exclamation point should be placed after all words, phrases, or clauses expressing strong emotion.

Ex. "Alas! How are the mighty fallen!"

SEMICOLON.

When the subdivisions of a sentence are separated by commas, the main divisions are separated by semicolons.

Ex. "Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture."

Short expressions complete in themselves, but not closely connected in meaning, are separated by semicolons.

Ex. We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial.—*Bailey.*

COLON.

A formal method of introducing a quotation, that is, one introduced by the words, *the following, as follows, these, namely,* etc., and a formal enumeration of particulars should be followed by a colon.

Ex. In this lecture we will consider the following subjects: first, the rise, second, the gradual decline, and third, the fall of the Roman Empire.

A colon should be placed between the great divisions of a sentence when the minor divisions have been separated by semicolons.

Ex. "We perceive the shadow to have moved along the dial, but do not see it moving; we observe that the grass has grown though nobody has ever seen it grow: so the advances we make in knowledge, as they consist of such minute steps, are perceivable only after intervals of time."

A colon is placed after the salutation in a letter.

Ex. Dear Sir:

COMMA.

Three or more words of the same part of speech used in a series, without connectives, are separated by commas.

Ex. Franklin was clever, industrious, and persevering.

Two words used in a series in the same construction are separated by a comma if the connective is omitted.

Ex. He was a brave, bold man.

When two words are contrasted, the comma is placed after the first.

Ex. It is slow, but sure.

Pairs of words should have a comma after each pair.

Ex. "Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and consistent."

When the conjunctions *and, or, nor,* or a verb previously used are omitted, commas should take their places.

Ex. To err is human; to forgive, divine.—*Pope.*

Nouns in apposition, when accompanied by modifying words or phrases, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

Ex. "Homer, the greatest poet of antiquity, is said to have been blind."

The name of the person or thing addressed should be set off by the comma.

Ex. My child, always speak the truth.

In a succession of phrases or clauses, each phrase or clause should be set off by a comma.

Ex. On the third day of January, in the year 1890, they arrived, after much tribulation, at their destination.

An adjective phrase or clause should be separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

Ex. The preliminary arrangements being made, they proceeded to business.

If the phrase or clause is restrictive, no comma should be used.

(A restrictive phrase or clause is one which limits the meaning and is necessary to complete the thought.)

Ex. "A city set on a hill can not be hid."

Parenthetical expressions should be separated from the rest of a sentence by commas.

Ex. Men who have nothing but memory are, as it were, but living lexicons.—*Kant.*

The members of a compound sentence are generally set off by commas.

Ex. They engaged in a controversy, and after they had argued for a long time, they finally came to a decision.

An informal method of introducing a quotation is followed by a comma.

Ex. The proverb says, "It is never too late to mend."

Adverbial words, phrases, and clauses, are frequently set off by commas.

Ex. He, however, could not go. In the midst of life, we are in death. While they were considering, the opportunity was lost.

The words *as, namely,* and *to wit,* introducing an example, are followed by the comma.

Ex. There are three great kingdoms; namely, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral.

DASH.

The dash is used to mark a sudden change in the thought or construction of a sentence.

Ex. When this had happened—don't interrupt me—they all arose and went out.

Dashes are sometimes used instead of parentheses.

Ex. "The smile of the child—always so ready when there is no distress—is like the opening of the sky."

A dash is sometimes used before a statement of particulars.

Ex. Man has two faculties to distinguish him from other creatures—thinking and speaking.—*Norris.*

PARENTHESIS.

A parenthesis is used to inclose explanatory words or phrases independent of the construction of a sentence.

Ex. You see (as I remarked before) that the cause is evident.

BRACKETS.

Words used for explanation or correction, or to supply a deficiency in a sentence, are inclosed in brackets.

Ex. They could readily have accomplished it, and now [they] are sorry they did not try.

QUOTATION MARKS.

Quotation marks are used to inclose quoted passages.

Ex. "All that glisters is not gold."—*Shakespeare.*

Single quotation marks are used to mark quotations that occur within quotations.

Ex. He ended his speech by saying, "Remember that 'to err is human; to forgive, divine,' and do not judge him harshly."

APOSTROPHE.

The apostrophe is used to denote the omission of one or more letters.

Ex. We've, here's.

It also denotes possession.

Ex. Mary's, the girl's.

HYPHEN.

The hyphen is used to separate the parts of some compound words.

Ex. Text-book.

It is also used in dividing a word at the end of a line to show that the rest of the word is completed on the next line.

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A Cheerful Soul and What Came of It.*

A little orphan girl, named Johanne, once lived with an illtempred old woman in an almshouse in Stockholm.

She used to make hair-plaits and the old woman took them to market to sell. But she would lock the door when went she away and keep poor Johanne prisoner till she came back. Johanne usually tried to forget all her troubles by working as hard as she could, but one fine day she could not help crying as she upon her loneliness reflected.

At this moment noticing the cat as neglected herself, she took it in her lap and petted it till pussy fell asleep.

Then she opened the windows to let in the
summer breeze, and began to sing with a lighter
heart. the attention of
stet As she sang her beautiful voice attracted a
lady who stopped in her carriage to listen. The neigh-
bors told her about Johanna, and the lady placed her
in school. In course of time, Jennie Lind, as
she was afterward known, became the noted
Swedish Nightingale, the most famous singer of
her day.

Christian at Work.

* ϑ *dele* = take out. # = A space or more space between words, letters, or lines. ⌣ = Less space, or no space, between words or letters. ⌊ or ⌋ = Carry a word farther to the left or to the right. □ = Indent. ⌐ = Elevate a letter or word. ⌙ = Lower a letter or word. × = Make better letter. [= Bring word or words to beginning of line. ¶ = Make a new paragraph. No ¶ = No paragraph. *tr.* = Transpose. *l. c.* = Change to small letter. Cap. = Change to capital letter. *stet* (let it stand) indicates that what has been stricken out is to remain,—this mark (. . . . .) being placed under it.

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